The New-York Times.

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SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs at Rio—Yankees in the Ascendant—Politics—Buenos Ayres—The Declaration of that Government—The Argentine—Message of President Urquiza—Affairs at Montevideo—In Paraguay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO JANEIRO, Monday, June 7, 1858.

The completion of the contract for the extension of the Dom Pedro II. Railroad gives a new hold to your countrymen upon the internal improvement system of Brazil. In fact the prejudices against the Yankees is rapidly vanishing. Only a few years ago the Emperor, with all his enlightenment, shared in the vulgar prejudice. No ministry could be found strong enough to carry a batch of North American speculators upon his shoulders. The fear of American enterprise, of American trade, of American shipping, as opening wedges to American fillibusterism, pervaded all ranks, and effectually excluded our citizens, as well as our diplomatic representatives, from the confidence of the Government. *Nous avons changé tout cela.* Now Major GARRETT and his company have run away with the contract for that all-important work, which is to put Rio in contact with the internal and almost unaccessible provinces to the west. True, the grant was not perfected without resistance. The opposition made good use of it as a means overthrowing the ministry, but the hearty support afforded the Premier, the Marquis of OLINDA, by the Emperor, and the indomitable courage of the Marquis in urging the measure, carried it triumphantly. As a further indication of the same improved temper, we have a concession made to Dr. VAN TUYL for running ferry-boats across the harbor. The Doctor will leave in a few days to procure the building of the boats in New-York.

The most active exertions of the Opposition to defeat the Government are directed at the conduct of foreign relations. Objection is especially levelled at the negotiations with LOPEZ, of Paraguay, and URQUIZA, of the Argentine. On this ground I think it hardly possible that they will succeed. The result of the negotiations with the former, is to secure the opening of the Parana without recourse to war. The tendency of the negotiations with the latter. is to force Buenos Ayres to withdraw its unjustifiable claims to the control of the navigation of the great streams above it; and so render those avenues to the inner regions of Brazil common highways. Yet valuable as these gains are, they fail to meet the requirements of our party of *outs*. They go strongly for armed intervention in the affairs of the La Plata States; the establishment of a protectorate, as an introductory step to the extension of the empire over that matchless region; the assertion of Brazilian supremacy in the politics of the cis-Andean States. Obviously no policy could be more injudicious than thus to rush forward and grasp by violence, at a great risk of human life, and vast outlay of national resources, a prize which must eventually, and through peaceful ways, become our own. Yet to these measures the opponents of the Ministers would urge; pray heaven they may be unsuccessful.

Yesterday the *Camilla* arrived from the La Plata, bringing dates from Buenos Ayres to the 28th ult., and from Montevideo to the 31st. The fearful storms of rain and tornados had necessitated the postponement of the celebration of the anniversary of National Independence to the 26th, when it was observed with the usual splendor.

A few days since President ALSINA presented to the Legislative chambers the project of a law which is to be the future creed of the Buenos Ayreans in their intercourse with the other fluvial States. The law declares that Buenos Ayres is and will be an integral part of the Argentine Republic, proclaiming and reiterating its firm resolution and decision to constitute, in union with the internal provinces, a single and individual nation, according to the oaths recorded in 1816 by the sovereign general Congress, which declared the independence of the La Plata States. Nevertheless, obstacles not due to Buenos Ayres, exist which prevent harmonious action with the other States at the present moment, to the removal of which every amicable effort should be directed. It is the wish of Buenos Ayres to preserve towards her sister States the same policy of peace, confraternity and liberality which it has always observed; to avoid in its foreign intercourse all complications that will embarrass the reconstruction of the confederation; that every effort will be employed to preserve the *statum in quo* thus designated. This declaration meets with the entire approval of both bodies.

At the same time the utmost liberality is exercised towards the army concerned in the recent Indian war—a war which is publicly ascribed to the secret intrigues of URQUIZA. Five Colonels engaged in the expedition have been raised to the rank of Generals, while all the lands obtained from the savages are to be divided among the rank and file.

The health of Buenos Ayres was good. No case of yellow fever had occurred subsequent to the 18th May.

The Argentine Congress was opened on the 20th May, with the annual message of the President. He descants at great length upon the quarrel with Buenos Ayres. Beginning with the offered mediation of Mr. WM. D. CHRISTIE, the British Envoy, in September last, he traces the course of negotiation to the present. He charges Buenos Ayres, in the midst of these pacific labors, with having excited an insurrection in the Banda Oriental, which it became necessary for the Argentine Government in conjunction with Brazil to unite in repressing. This enterprise having succeeded, peace was again hoped for, when a new act on the part of Buenos Ayres destroyed all hope of accommodation. Under pretence of Indian outrages on the borders, it had advanced an army into the Federal Territories and committed all manner of excesses. Other acts of perfidy are detailed; and after expatiating on the ill faith of the lawless Republic, URQUIZA closes that portion of his subject, by denying in eloquent terms that policy of the Argentine States has ever been governed by a feeling of jealousy and hatred towards Buenos Ayres. In regard to relations with this empire, he says, "The Government of his Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, has given us an unequivocal proof of its desire to strengthen the bonds which unite the empire with the Argentine Confederation. Both Governments being agreed in these illustrious and patriotic views, they have adjusted certain treaties relative to the boundaries of the two nations, to reciprocity in trade, and to fluvial navigation, the latter in the interest of all nations, and not merely of the contracting parties. A special mission, with these objects in view, arrived at this capital, and thanks to the good disposition of both Governments, and to the merits of the distinguished plenipotentiaries, conventions have been concluded, which, in addition to settling the two subjects first named, have applied to the great effluents of the Plata the principles which regulate fluvial navigation in Europe. In regard to Paraguay, he says, that questions having sprung up between Brazil and that State in regard to the latter topic, the mediation of the Argentine Government had been solicited and willingly accorded. The result was, that while President LOPEZ was not prepared at once to accede to the fluvial treaty referred to, on the ground of its opening the rivers to all nations, he was quite ready to complete a convention with Brazil, according free navigation to her; and such was the tenor of the treaty concluded. In the meantime it had become necessary to reconstruct the commercial treaties of 1828, and to modify that of 1856, with Brazil, and to effect those objects, President URQUIZA had dispatched as Plenipotentiary to Rio Janeiro, Dr. LUIZ DE LA PENA.

The entire tranquility of the Oriental Republic has induced the authorities to disband the military establishments created last Winter. A decree to that effect appeared on May 21st. At the same moment, however, the regular forces maintained at the Capital have been augmented, with what object I am unable to learn. On the 25th ult., the anniversary of the National Independence was appropriately honored by the discharge from prison of the Italians convicted for having conspired, on the 2d of January last, to assassinate the President, and excite a revolution. This act of generosity is an evidence of the entire confidence of the Government in its ability to maintain public order.

From Paraguay we learn that upon the announcement of the ratification of the treaty with Brazil, the army was at once put upon the peace footing. Several vessels from Albuquerque, bound to Assuncion, were stopped at Olympo, and their papers *visèd* without the exaction of toll. It is the first case under the recent treaty, and evinces the *bona fide* intention of the parties. SOUSA.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Unfinished Work on the Seventh Census—Treaties with the Indians in Oregon and Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 19.

JOSEPH G. J. KENNEDY, Esq, having been appointed by the President of the United States to carry out the Act of Congress, providing for the completion of the unfinished work of the Seventh Census, has entered upon the performance of his duties with an able corps of assistants. and is busily engaged in revising and completing the statistics of manufactures, in order that the work may be presented to Congress at the commencement of the next session. These statistics, taken under the direction of Mr. KENNEDY, and nearly completed when he was displaced from office, will, when finished, present the most complete and perfect exhibit of the condition of the American mechanic arts that has ever been prepared. These details have never been published, and the interest occasioned by their appearance will not be limited to our own country.

It is ascertained from a reliable source, that about two years ago treaties were made with certain Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories, including those who recently fought Col. STEPTOE, and which the Senate failed to ratify. This omission has had the effect of producing an impression on the minds of the Indians, of the absence of good faith on the part of the Government of the United States.

Several weeks ago, when the rumored defeat of Col. STEPTOE reached this city, the Indian Bureau promptly sent out directions to the United States Indian Agent, to use all available means at his disposal for such an emergency, to check at once the further spread of hostilities, and to prevent the commission of outrages upon our citizens.

Capt. LONGSTREET has been appointed by the President Paymaster of the army in place of DASHIELL, dismissed.

General BURNETT, Surveyor-General of Kansas, has made all his appointments, and will leave for the Territory this week.

Something New from Utah—The Troubles between Gen. Johnston and Gov. Cumming—The President's Course—Americanism in Washington—The Military Fever.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 19, 1858.

From a private but entirely responsible source I have received the subjoined news from Utah. In the principal points of difference between Gen. JOHNSTON and Judge ECKLES on one side and Gov. CUMMING on the other, the Commissioners have stated that they are with the General and Judge. The differences arose from conduct of KANE, who was at one time so enraged or indignant that he wrote a challenge to JOHNSTON, but the challenge was finally not sent. CUMMING urged KANE on, but without success. KANE on the other hand used the Governor by working upon his vanity, but it was the general feeling in the camp that BRIGHAM YOUNG had outwitted both. The nature of the Governor's dispatches sent by KANE were entirely unknown in camp; not even the Commissioners could give any information respecting their contents. This is readily accounted for—the dispatches doubtless inveighed to a degree against JOHNSTON and the Commissioners. They also reported that to attempt to punish the Mormons for polygamy would be a great wrong—that the Salt Lake people are an honest and industrious class of men, who should be let alone.

Judge ECKLES is a man of decided character, and if he is interfered with, or his orders materially changed, he contemplates resignation, and a return home. Governor CUMMING is a pleasant man, but is unfortunately addicted to the same habit which caused the removal of SHANNON from the Governorship of Kansas—in other words, he drinks so much that he is often unfit for duty.

Mr. KANE had no official credentials, but he exhibited letters from Mr. BUCHANAN, asking all United States officers or employes to aid him on his way, so that he was really acting under authority. JOHNSTON and ECKLES saw only these letters, whatever he might have shown to CUMMING.

In view of these and other facts, is it not more than probable that KANE was first sent out by the Administration, with the hope that the Mormon emigration South might contribute towards the acquisition of Sonora and Chihuahua? When the Lecompton embarrassment arose, POWELL and MCCULLOCH were sent out to counterbalance KANE, should he be guilty of any imprudence. The President also wanted more correct information of the real state of affairs. The dispatches of General JOHNSTON and Judge ECKLES constantly differed from those of Governor CUMMING, and there was confusion in the Cabinet as well as at Utah. But, to come to local matters.

The "Americans," as they term themselves here, are exceeding busy in arranging for the next Congress, and in blocking out the Presidential campaign. According to *their programme* the Slavery question is to be *tabooed*, and all the enemies of the Democratic Party are to be called under one banner and for one purpose only—to destroy the Democratic Party. These wire-workers claim that Senators CRITTENDEN and BELL are with them in this movement, as well as many distinguished Republicans—a doubtful story. If the Republicans of Washington are any test, (and they surely are as moderate in their opinions as those of the Free States,) the Republican Party will scarcely agree, even to triumph, to sink their principles and platform out of sight. The Americans, however, in Washington, are sanguine of success in running SEWARD off the track and getting CRITTENDEN or some such man upon it. Several of these gentlemen have contrived to keep their offices under both PIERCE and BUCHANAN, but are working a little more boldly now that the time approaches for the contest and triumph.

The Seventh Regiment of your City has set our young men crazy, and they are bent on getting up an independent company of soldiers at Washington, which, in time, shall rival any in the famous Seventh. Already a lively and largely-attended meeting has been held, and before Congress assembles we shall parade a fine citizen's corps which will contrast handsomely any day with the marines who eternally do duty in our streets when any is to be done.

VYR.

The Mediterranean Squadron—The Fleet at Panama—The New Steam Sloops-of-War—The Indian War in Oregon—Diplomatic.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

The troubles in the Gulf and the Carribean having passed over, the steamer *Wabash* and the frigate *Macedonian* have been directed to proceed to the execution of their original orders, which were to cruise in the Mediterranean. It is time to ask what is the use of that Mediterranean squadron? We are at war with nobody there, we have no questions likely to lead to naval movements with any nation bordering that sea, except with Spain, and that country, unfortunately for herself, furnishes us with a salient point nearer our own shores. The Department is casting about in great bewilderment for vessels for service in the Paraguay, in Puget's Sound, and at many points where the fear of force is stronger than the most cunning diplomacy.

The partial dispersal of the fleet in Panama bay, in face of the probable rejection of the Cass Herran treaty, is a guarantee to the Panama Neros that the United States have no purpose of exacting satisfaction for the massacre and robbery of Americans perpetrated by the mob in April, 1856.

The Secretary of the Navy has been the victim of a severe pressure for the allotment to the competing Navy Yards of the building of the steam sloops-of-war ordered by Congress. A long-continued effort was made to secure the building of two of these vessels at each of the New-York and Philadelphia yards, but there came a great cry from Kittery, Washington, Pensacola and San Francisco, protesting against such a monopoly of the crumbs by the nearest and sturdiest mendicants. The Secretary has compromised with the importunates by assigning one ship each to Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Norfolk. The building of a small steamer, for extra naval purposes, has been assigned to San Francisco, or Benicia.

Gov. STEVENS received letters by the last arrival expressing the belief that the country of the Frazer Gold Diggings will have by the month of September 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants. The prosperity of this mining region will overflow into Washington Territory, which cannot but receive important advantages from the trade which must spring along the waters of the Sound. The brooding Indian wars have prevented the due development of the Colville Mines in Washington Territory, which are the southern outcropping of the deposites upon Frazer River. The beginning of the war will quiet those difficulties, and the Colville Mines will doubtless yield very large returns.

It is apprehended here that the avarice of the Hudson's Bay Company will produce a sharp correspondence between the British and American Governments. The monstrous pretensions of this soulless and overgrown monopolizer are more likely to be rebuked by the good sense and liberality of the English people themselves, than to be corrected by the complaints of the American Government. Its claim to exclude all traders, but its own agents, will be found an intolerable burden to the diggers, whether British or foreigners.

Governor STEVENS has steadily predicted the breaking out of an Indian war, on account of the refusal of the Senate to confirm the treaties which he made with the Indians. These poor people find the whites going on to occupy their lands, while none of the stipulations in their favor are carried out. It appears that Colonel STEPTOE was warned of the hostile disposition of the tribes whom he encountered, but probably he regarded this warning as the wolf cry, which, according to General WOOL, has been so often employed to frighten the Government into the payment of the old war debt of the two Territories.

The opinion of the Attorney-General, that the tax on foreigners in Mexico is a forced loan, has been forwarded to Mr. FORSYTH, and will be regarded by him as sustaining his action upon the question. His decisive course of proceeding being thus indorsed will strengthen his position, and will render his intended removal more difficult. Nevertheless, Mr. BUCHANAN has a way of deciding these questions from his own personal impulses, and when the business of re-arranging the missions comes up, he will detain or dismiss him without reference to his management of this case.

The effort to produce an extra moral influence for Judge ROOSEVELT seems to have failed. The British mission is not to go out of the Pennsylvania family. There is not a near or remote probability of Mr. DALLAS being disturbed; but if he should be, I think I hazard not too much in saying that J. GLANCY JONES will be his successor. It seems that, during the late legislative campaign, which was a peculiarly severe one for Mr. JONES, it became necessary to compensate him against the perils of the stormy channel he was compelled to steer through. Mr. JONES was, therefore, assured of all the influence of the Administration to secure his renomination and reëlection in a hard and doubtful district. All the appointments he asked for have been given him, and if he fails it will be announced that the power of patronage has run out. But should he fail, then will approach the alternative which Mr. JONES hopes for, and Mr. BUCHANAN dreads, the nomination to the honor of kissing the Queen's hands.

A.

National Convention of the Sons of Malta

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 19.

The National Convention of the Sons of Malta met this morning in the Grand Council Chambers in this city.

The Convention was temporarily organized by the appointment of CULTIS GUILD, of Boston, as Chairman, and S. R. GLENN, of the same city, as Secretary.

On motion, a Committee of one delegate from each Lodge represented was appointed to select from the Convention permanent officers to preside over its deliberations; which resulted in the unanimous choice of the Hon. HENRY SOUTHERS, of Pennsylvania, as President, and one Vice-President from each delegation.

G. W. DILKS, Esq., of New-York, and G. W. WOOD, of Philadelphia, were appointed the Secretaries.

The following are the names of the Business Committee: H. Watkins, of New-York; Curtis Guild, of Boston; Mr. Thatcher, of St. Louis; J. C. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Mr. Sloan, of Maryland.

The Committee on Finance reported that $78,565 12 were distributed by the various lodges in the United States for charitable purposes during the year 1857.

The funds in the Grand Treasurer's hands at the commencement of the present year, was $1,596 25.

The different Lodges in each State are well represented, there being about three hundred and fifty delegates present, and fifty more foreign ones to arrive.

The meeting adjourned at 4 P. M. until 10 A. M., to-morrow.

The Convention will be in session several days. The utmost harmony prevailed in its deliberations to-day. The hotels are rapidly filling up with visiting members from all parts of the Union. It is estimated there are from twelve to fifteen hundred strangers, members, in the city.

A grand procession of the Order will take place before the adjournment of the Convention.

Great enthusiasm prevails among the Order.

Postponement of the Regatta at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, July 19.

It was voted this evening, in consequence of the drowning of young Mr. DUNHAM, a student of Yale College, as well as a member of the Yale College Boat Club, at Springfield, on Saturday, to postpone the regatta, which was to have come off in this city on Monday, to a future day.

No News of the Cable.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Monday, July 19.

This morning the weather is fine and clear, with a westerly breeze. Nothing has been heard from the Telegraph Fleet, or of the steamers *Kangaroo* and *Asia*, now due off Cape Race.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Monday, July 19—P. M.

We have as yet no tidings of the telegraph fleet, or the steamers *Asia* or *Kangaroo*. The weather to-day has been clear and beautiful, with a westerly wind.

The Fire at Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 19.

Additional dispatches from our Leavenworth correspondent, per United States Express Company, to Booneville, say that the largest losses sustained by the fire there are as follows:

Weaver & Newland, $20,000; insured for $15,000 in the Etna Office, Hartford. Stewart & Co., $15,000; insured for $6,000. Sands & Bro., $6,000; insured for $2,000. Dr. Park, $6,000; insured for $2,000. B. Loeb, $3,000; insured for $2,000.

UNINSURED.

Paul Dexter	$5,000	L. R. Smoot	$5,000
Simon Cohen	—	Grazier & Bro	5,000
Davis & Lutes	8,000	H. Goiman	6,000
Thomas Russell	—	Mr. Calvert	4,000
Albert Fisher	5,500	A. H. McGhey	3,000
Carrier & M'Cormick	3,000		

There are various smaller amounts, ranging from $500 to $2,000, which increase the total loss to over $130,000, on which there is $35,000 insurance, chiefly in Hartford offices.

The report that a man and two boys were burned in the Theatre proved incorrect.

Canal Repairs.

SCHENECTADY, Monday, July 19.

The repairs on the canal-break were nearly completed this morning, when the bottom gave away. Boats may pass to-morrow night.

Sea and Ship News.

The ship *Euphasia*, Captain LA FARGE, from Newcastle, England, with coal, which ran ashore in Jersey Beach, near Squan, on the 13th inst., in a dense fog, was got off on the 18th, by Captain LEWIS, of the wrecking schooner *H. W. Johnson*, after discharging 300 tons of coal. She was towed to the City yesterday afternoon, by the steamtug *W. H. Webb*, Captain HAZARD, leaking about 2,500 strokes per hour.

Personal.

Mr. Albert Smith purposes starting for China about the 8th of next month. He will go by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's route, *viâ* Marseilles.

Professor Owen has been elected Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution. The salary is about £100 per annum; the duties the delivery of twelve lectures annually.

At the recent annual session of the Ontario Universalist Association, Mrs. Lydia A. Jenkins received credentials as a preacher of the Gospel.

Mr. Charles Dickens will start on his Provincial tour of readings about the first week in August, accompanied by Mr. Arthur Smith.

Rufus Choate will address the Alumni of Dartmouth College on the 28th inst.

Death of Michael Murray, Alderman of the First District.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

MICHAEL MURRAY, Alderman of the First Ward, died at his residence in Greenwich-street, yesterday morning, after an illness of a few days, contracted during a visit to Richmond, Va., on the occasion of the removal of the remains of President MONROE to that city. His disease was cholera morbus, but he was not considered in a dangerous condition until yesterday morning, when the symptoms assumed a very unfavorable aspect. and soon afterwards he died. Alderman MURRAY was born in Ireland, but removed to this City, with his parents, when about 9 years of age. He lived first for several years in the Fourth Ward, where he was a favorite among his associates. Subsequently he removed to the First Ward, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. When quite a youth he took an interest in the politics of the City, and was always an effective laborer for the success of the Democratic Party, in his particular locality. In recognition of his services in that way, his Party preferred him to his Democratic rival (WILLIAM WILSON) at the last Aldermanic election, and elected him to WILSON's seat in the Board, which seat is now vacant, making *three* seats in the Common Council vacated by death since the last election. Alderman MURRAY was not married. He leaves a father and four sisters, three of whom were dependent upon him for support.

As soon as the fact of his death was known, notices were served upon the different members of the Common Council, and at 5 P. M. both Boards were in session, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend his funeral.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met at 5 o'clock, last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair, for the purpose of making arrangements for attending the funeral of MICHAEL MURRAY, Alderman of the First Aldermanic District, who died during the morning. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with, and the President ordered the following communication from the Mayor, to be read:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Monday, July 19, 1858.

To the Honorable Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: It has again become my painful duty to inform your honorable body of the decease of another member thereof.

Alderman MICHAEL MURRAY, of the First Aldermanic District, died this morning at 11 o'clock, in this City.

Alderman MURRAY was courteous, frank and cordial in his manner, and performed his duty as a member of the Common Council with great fidelity and propriety. His funeral, I am informed, will take place from St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock. I would respectfully recommend that your honorable body adopt such measures as will not only testify the respect due to his memory but express to his afflicted family the warm sympathy of the Common Council in their sudden bereavement, as well as make such arrangements for his funeral as are appropriate to his late official position.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The communication was ordered on file.

The preamble and resolution were then handed to Mr. MURFORD, the reader, who read as follows:

Whereas, The melancholy intelligence has been communicated to this Board, that our late associate and friend, MICHAEL MURRAY, Alderman of the First Aldermanic District of this City, has departed this life, having to-day been suddenly summoned from the sphere of his usefulness, by a dread decree of the Almighty Disposer of Events; and,

Whereas, By this dispensation of an All-wise Providence, which deprives us of the companionship of an intimate personal friend and associate, we are reminded of the uncertainty of all earthly hopes and expectations, and are fearfully admonished that "in the midst of life we are in death;" and,

Whereas, In reflecting upon this new and afflicting dispensation, which has suddenly removed from our midst the late worthy and esteemed Alderman of the First District, and upon the renewed breach made in our small, happy and united circle, we are forcibly reminded of the solemnity of the declaration that "man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets;" and,

Whereas It is eminently due to the memory of our deceased associate and friend that this Board should testify, in a becoming manner, their sense of the public loss sustained in the decease of Alderman MURRAY, and to bear witness to the urbanity, generosity, disinterestedness and courtesy which characterized his intercourse with us, and which endeared him to a large number of enthusiastic friends and admirers, to whom he was bound by the strongest ties of familiarity and friendship; therefore

Resolved, That in the decease of MICHAEL MURRAY, Alderman of the First District, the City has been deprived of the services of an industrious and efficient legislator; his immediate constituents of a faithful, competent and energetic representative; and his numerous associates and friends are called upon to mourn the loss of one whom they esteemed with more than ordinary friendship and regard.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved relatives of our deceased associate, in this their time of tribulation, and we hereby tender them our sincere condolence in their trying affliction, commending them to the keeping of Him who alone can assuage the grief of all who seek consolation at his hands, bidding them remember that "Whom the Lord loveth he chastiseth."

Resolved, That, in consideration of our respect for the memory of the deceased, the members of the Common Council will attend his funeral in a body; will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; cause the chair formerly occupied by him in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen to be draped in mourning; the City flags to be displayed at half-mast during the day of the funeral; and that a Committee from each Board be appointed to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council cause a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to be suitably engrossed and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

When the resolutions had been read, Alderman STEVENS arose and said: Mr. President, I rise to second the adoption of the preamble and resolution that have just been read. We have met here this day to take appropriate notice of the demise of a member of this Board. We have now before us two seats vacated by death, within a very brief period. In this case, as in the other, we have met with the loss of a man whom we respected; who was sent here by a District in which there is intelligence, wisdom and wealth. He performed his duty, while he was permitted to remain with us, faithfully, modestly and effectively; and his loss is deeply regretted by us all. He was a man in every respect; and we have met here to-day to pay respect to his manhood, as well as to his position as one of our associates in this Board. He has left behind him those whom he dearly loved, for whom it was his pleasure to labor, and who loved him in return. It is fitting, on this occasion, that we should extend to them our sympathies, and unite our griefs with theirs.

Mr. President, in addition to the preamble and resolution, the adoption of which I rose to second, I now move the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors, of Governors of the Almshouse, the Board of Education, the Heads of Departments, and of Bureaus, and all other Executive Officers of the City Government, are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral of MICHAEL MURRAY.

The President, Alderman CLANCY, then called Alderman BOOLE to the Chair, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: Again have the members of the Common Council been called upon to assemble here to pass resolutions, and make arrangements, consequent upon the death of one of our members. Again has there been called from among us one whom we had become accustomed to see in his place, performing his duty faithfully, and meriting, as he received, the respect of all of us. Again, has there been called from among us, Mr. President, one who was modest in his bearing and careful in his language; one who was intelligent in his conversation, and a gentleman in every respect. Mr. President, the Common Council has, within the past two years, had a dark cloud hanging over it, ominous of the mourning garb in which their vacant chairs in their chambers are now draped. But a brief period since and we were called together to mourn the demise of one of our number, and now, before the regrets of that occasion had passed from our recollection, we are called together again to pay our respects to the memory of another of our associates. MICHAEL MURRAY, of the First Ward, has been taken away. It seems but a short week since he was in health—strong and vigorous, his mind clear, his eye sparkling, and his form giving gratifying promise of a long life. To day he is dead. One short week ago I met him; shook his hand, which was always extended heartily, (if at all,) and to-day he is dead. One week since and he sat a worthy and effective Councilor in a great City—to-day he is dead. One week since and he appeared active as he ever was, and to-day he is dead. Less than a week ago I called to see him, as a friend of whom I was proud—to-day, and he has passed away forever. MICHAEL MURRAY was a sincere friend; he was a man true to his word—his fidelity was unsurpassed; he was a man of noble traits of character, deserving well of all who knew him, to be remembered gratefully; and I am sure his memory will be cherished by a very large number of his fellow-citizens, who had occasion to know him intimately, and as he was. He is gone. His vacant chair, draped as it will be for a time, will tell us that he has gone from us for all time. He has passed away in the meridian of his usefulness. It seems as if the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, in these respects, was to warn us all of the uncertainty of life—a chastening-rod, used to bring us back from the busy turmoil of life, in which we all are, to a remembrance that

"'Tis not the whole of life to live,
Nor all of death to die."

Two vacant chairs are effective reminders of this. The death of two of our members is an effective reminder that our conduct here must be such as, when called before the Great Master Spirit, will bear the awful scrutiny of the Omniscient. Our comrade has gone to the spirit land. We feel a grief at his loss, and we feel to sympathize with his family, who knew his merits, and who deeply mourn his loss; and who, with his friends, will cherish the memory of his virtues, until, in course of time, we all shall enter that portal to eternity through which he now has passed.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks the resolutions were passed unanimously, and on motion of Alderman MCSPEDON, a Committee was sent to notify the Councilman of the action of the Board.

Aldermen STEVENS, BOOLE and READ were then appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the funeral, which will take place on Wednesday next, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, corner of Rector and Greenwich streets. The funeral services will take place at St. Peter's Church, and his remains will be taken from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

The death of Alderman MURRAY and the absence of Alderman BRADLEY, who is in Chicago, leaves the Board with 7 Democrats and 7 Opposition.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.—A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held on Monday afternoon, the President, C. H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

After a few prefatory remarks from the President, the proper officer commenced reading the formal communication from his Honor the Mayor, to the Common Council, in reference to the death of Alderman MURRAY. It was interrupted for a few moments by the entrance of a deputation from the Board of Aldermen. On their retirement, the Reader proceeded with the recital of the document from the Mayor, and next with the resolutions which had been handed to the President by the deputation from the Aldermanic body.

[These resolutions will be found in our report of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.]

Councilman WEBB moved concurrence with the resolutions, and Councilman BUNCE seconded the motion.

Councilmen BECKFORD, WEBB and BUNCE were appointed a Committee to assist a similar Committee of the Board of Aldermen in the formation of the necessary arrangements for the funeral of the deceased Alderman.

The Board then adjourned until Friday evening next, instead of Tuesday, as agreed upon at the last meeting of the Board.

Large Meeting of Slaveholders on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

SPEECHES OF THE HON. JUDGE CHAMBERS, SENATOR PEARCE AND THE HON. JAMES B. RICAUD—THE TARRING AND FEATHERING OF A CITIZEN OF KENT COUNTY—RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE MEETING—FUTURE MEASURES DECIDED UPON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Exchange.

CHESTERTOWN, Kent County, Md., July 17, 1858.

A meeting of the citizens of Kent County was held here to-day, at which those of adjoining counties were also present, to take into consideration the proper measures to be adopted to promote the better security of their slave property, &c. The particular circumstances which led to the meeting are fully detailed in the remarks of the various speakers as given below. The meeting was numerously attended by leading citizens, and the subject discussed was, of course, of a very exciting character.

Judge CHAMBERS was called to the chair, and Dr. F. C. KENNARD appointed Secretary.

REMARKS OF JUDGE CHAMBERS.

The Chairman acknowledged the mark of personal respect. He stated that the meeting had been called at the suggestion of the Agricultural Society of the county, whose representatives, the Board of Directors, were in session on Saturday last, and advised this meeting. He thought the time had arrived when it became proper to take some decisive measure. It was not necessary, he said, in this presence to give a detailed history of late events in the county. All were informed of them. Nor was it necessary to enter into the merits of the question, whether those who had driven from the county a man universally believed to be engaged in the most criminal and mischievous intercourse with our slaves, had executed their purpose in a way to deserve condemnation. He was free to say he would have advised a different course, but that is not now the matter demanding attention, right or wrong; that thing was done, and could not be undone. The more important inquiry is, what is doing and to be done? Matters must be dealt with as they existed. The fact was, then, that we were to provide for the protection of slaveholders and the friends of slaveholders, against the lawless attacks, as well as threats, of men who were professing to be the friends of law and order, while in the most palpable violation of it—men who manifested their aversion to everything like illegal violence, by assaulting and beating their neighbors for no other alleged offence than a decided detestation of Abolitionists and incendiaries. He was told that men disclaimed sympathy with the man whose guilt they could not deny and dare not openly defend. He did not believe a word of it. Our instincts prevented us from proclaiming even the faults of our friends when engaged with us in a common cause, because they erred in the manner of doing a right thing to turn upon them the fire which ought to be directed against a common enemy. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812. A whole political party, when there were but two in the country, opposed that war. What then? Did they go about to vindicate the claims of the British? Were they content to take it out in abusing Mr. MADISON and his friends, who declared that war? Not at all. We all knew to the contrary. They said, the war is here—right or wrong, our duty is plain; and he was able to say that they battled side by side with us, as bravely and as effectively as we who have differed with them. No, he said, they were no friends to the slaveholders or their interests, who did nothing in the matter but denounce, insult or assault our friends—there must be some agency, some electric or other unseen fluid, which brought kindred minds into communion. In truth, he said, of the two classes, he thought the man who, by his early education, his associations and exemptions from religious fanaticism or political organizations, ought to know and feel correctly, was more to be censured, when heretical on this subject, than the man who, under these influences, was an avowed abolitionist.

We were then, he said, in this condition—the question arises, are we to fold our arms and tamely submit to see ourselves gradually stript of our property by the great machinations of those who operated in the dark and only in communion with blacks, who could not legally testify against them, and to the threats and assaults of their adherents, or were we to take measures to protect our property and our friends? He had been told there were those who claimed not to be convinced of the guilt of the individual whose expulsion had been effected. He did not suppose there could be a doubt about it. He was not in possession of details as fully as a friend who sat before him, (the Hon. J. A. PEARCE,) and to whom he would leave that history. We have persons who incite and assist our slaves to abscond—those only who are privy to their crimes are incompetent witnesses. We applied to the Legislature to authorize such testimony in this particular and accepted case. These men insist that these slaves are entitled to all the civil privileges we enjoy, and we would have practiced their own doctrine upon them.

The Legislature refused to pass the law. He regretted to say he had understood some of our own citizens who had a full opportunity openly and freely to discuss the question at a large meeting, afterwards secretly to us, asked the Legislature to refuse the law. However, here is the case—a glaring, growing crime is gradually lessening the number of our slaves and corrupting those that remain, as well as the free blacks—the law will not reach them—false friends who will not openly avow their defence, yet encourage and countenance them by abusing, threatening and beating those who take part against them. Something must be done. It was for the meeting to determine what. They must of course expect to be abused and misrepresented by the Abolition Press. This was their trade.

For himself, he did not care the snap of his finger for the abuse of every Abolition editor in the country. He was pretty well used to it. He thought two prominent objects should be kept in view—first, to cause these criminals, their defenders and apologists, distinctly to understand that we meant to maintain our rights, and visit to the last extremity every attack upon them; and, secondly, that both they and our friends should as distinctly be made to know that, when our friends do find it necessary to act in defence of our rights, we will make common cause with them against all who undertake to punish them for so doing, and that we shall not be over-nice in looking for indiscretion or imprudence in the manner of their doing this duty.

REMARKS OF THE HON. JAMES A. PEARCE.

We were unavoidably prevented from hearing the remarks of Mr. PEARCE. We learned, however, that he spoke at considerable length, and in the course of his remarks detailed the facts of the trial of JAMES L. BOWERS, (the person recently tarred and feathered,) who was prosecuted for aiding the slave of Dr. DAVIDSON to run away. This slave was arrested in Hartford County, and when taken by his master, gave up to him a pass which was supposed to be in the hand-writing of BOWERS, from whom the negro alleged he had received it. At the trial the State proved by WM. THOMAS, a very intelligent and respectable witness, that he knew the hand-writing of BOWERS and believed the pass in question to have been written by him. He also proved that in a conversation with BOWERS some time previous to the escape of Dr. DAVIDSON's servant, that BOWERS admitted that he had assisted slaves to escape. The testimony was ruled out by the Court at the argument. But the object was accomplished of showing by the sworn testimony of Mr. THOMAS that BOWERS, by his own confessions to him had violated the laws of the land and the rights of his fellow-citizens, and subjected himself to severe criminal justice—that he was a perfidious scamp—an enemy of the community in which he lived, and dangerous to its peace and security. Other testimony was produced, and GEO. W. WESTCOTT, a very respectable gentleman of Chestertown, swore to his belief that the pass was in BOWERS' hand-writing, though not so strong in his conviction or belief as was Mr. THOMAS. Two other witnesses swore that the pass was not in BOWERS' hand-writing. But one of these witnesses, after the trial, being shown a genuine letter written by BOWERS, as promptly declared that this was not his (B.'s) hand writing.

Many other facts as to subsequent escapes were stated, which brought the moral conviction to the minds of all who knew them that this man was actively engaged in seducing or aiding slaves in this county to abscond from their employers. Of late years these escapes have been in gangs, as many as eleven or more going off at once, and together with the best horses and carriages of their masters and others, and under circumstances which show such concert of action and such minute information as could only be furnished by some one engaged in the business of planning and assisting escapes. Before the tarring of BOWERS a plan of escape was detected which was defeated while in progress. BOWERS was supposed to be connected with this. The testimony, however, was not competent in a Maryland Court, though quite convincing to those who obtained it.

It had, therefore, been determined by some respectable citizens of the county, as no legal remedy could be had for an evil severely condemned by the laws, and most injurious and fatal to the property of the county, that they would take measures to expel BOWERS from their midst. He had been permitted to avow himself an ultra-abolitionist without molestation, but it was no longer to be borne that he should remain in the midst of a community whose prosperity and security he was believed to be constantly endangering and impairing. He was therefore by these gentlemen induced to leave his home at night, was taken to the woods, tarred, and directed to leave the county. The least possible violence was used. No violence or disrespect was shown to his wife, as has been falsely stated—no personal injury done to her. The party were sober men, not stimulated by liquor, but quietly resolved to abate a nuisance so dangerous to them and all others, holders of slave property in the county. Mr. PEARCE showed the mutual dependence of all classes in the community upon each other, and how impossible it was to strike down the prosperity of one class, particularly the largest, without affecting injuriously all others. While he admitted readily the breach of law, he showed how in all cases the facts and circumstances which provoked it so modified its character, as to justify and demand that the offended majesty of the law should be appeased by a slight atonement, and that where there was no moral condemnation attaching to an act, the penalties of the law were made as nearly nominal as could be, and that in such cases, public sentiment always justified such a sentence. But in this case it was said that certain parties in the county, not remarkable as law-abiding people, had become so indignant on behalf of BOWERS, and the violation of law on his person that they talked of the propriety of lynching those who were engaged in this proceeding, and had threatened with violence many peaceable persons who had no connection with the affair, but were supposed not to disapprove of it. On one occasion one young gentleman had been assaulted and knocked down because his father was supposed to be one of the party who tarred BOWERS. Another equally unconcerned was violently beaten, and unusual threats had been made against others. These people were so few in number, not, as he believed, one-twentieth of the adults of the county. It was to be hoped that their indignation would evaporate with their liquor, and that when free from the influence of John Barley Corn, they would come to their senses. But if they persisted in their course of violence they would be met by violence, and the contest would not be doubtful—they would be crushed completely, promptly, and if they were not, it was time for conservative people to sell their lands to Northern men for what they could get, and look for homes where constitutional and legal rights were respected and enforced, and where it was not permitted that the corruptor of slaves, the emissary of the Abolitionists and the secret seducer, should find immunity in the practice of his infamous employ.

REMARKS OF THE HON. JAMES B. RICAUD.

Mr. RICAUD said he had made it his business to attend the meeting, at some sacrifice, to show his friends his hearty concurrence in their proceedings.

He had formerly defended the man who had made himself so offensive, when indicted for forging a pass to enable a slave to escape. Of course, he did his duty, but he did not the less detest the crime, and he was prepared at any and every personal hazard, to take part with the slaveholders of the county—his native county where he was born and had lived and where he expected to die. All his interests and feelings were bound up with its people and its interests, and he would be the last to desert them.

If, however, it should ever be the misfortune of the county to fall under the rule of Abolitionists, he should be left no other alternative but to sell out and go South. He stated that two of his personal friends some time since lost each a slave, and shortly afterwards he was told by a most respectable gentleman in Pennsylvania that, seeing two negroes in his neighborhood apparently new-comers, he had inquired of them who they were? They informed him they had arrived the day before; that they had run away from their master in Kent County, Maryland, whom they named, and from the time they left home until they reached Pennsylvania, they had been furnished at every five miles on the way with a place of refreshment and refuge.

He had witnessed the outrages perpetrated on the 5th July, and was probably instrumental in saving a gray-headed friend near him (SAM'L E BAKER) from very serious injury which was likely to be inflicted upon him, although he was quietly sitting in his place, without having uttered a word to provoke an assault.

He believed the number of disaffected persons in the county to be very few, and recommended concert and harmony amongst friends.

The resolution by Mr. PEARCE, to appoint a Committee of nine to prepare a series of resolutions, to which the Chairman was to be added, was adopted.

The Chair named the Hon. J. A. Pearce, George B. Wescott, Dr. T. C. Kennard, for the Middle District; William F. Smyth, John M. Comegys, George W. Spencer, Esqrs., for the Upper District; and the Hon. J. B. Ricaud, John S. Constable, Esq, and Maj. Wilkins, for the Lower District.

The Committee retired to an adjoining room, during which time R. W. RINGGOLD, Esq., at the request of the Chairman, occupied the chair. In the course of a short time the Committee reported the following resolutions, as having been unanimously agreed upon by them:

Whereas, Late events have disclosed the fact that there are in our midst some few mischievous and evil-disposed persons, who have secretly and clandestinely operated to seduce our slaves to abscond, and in some instances to aid them in escaping, and it is known that there are others who give countenance to such evil-doers, by using denunciations and threats, and in some instances to advise, if not use violence, to those who have made an effort to remove from our midst one of those evil-doers; we, therefore, citizens of the county, in mass meeting assembled, and representing, in person or by proxy, a very large proportion of the male adult population of the county, do deem it proper to express our most unqualified condemnation of all and every species of interference with our slave population, and also of everything that can have the effect to countenance or encourage those who do thus wickedly interfere; we do therefore resolve:

1. That while we concede to every man the privilege to form whatever opinion his education, his reason, or his fancy may lead him to adopt, we do not admit the right of any person enjoying the protection of our laws to commit any act, or give publicity to language in direct violation of the laws of the State, especially of those laws on the observance of which our social and pecuniary interests mainly depend.

2. That we regard any man who openly, publicly and habitually proclaims hostility to Slavery, and a willingness to persuade, encourage or assist our slaves to abscond, as a person who ought not longer to be permitted to enjoy either the ordinary hospitalities of our people, or the protection of the laws.

3. That whilst we would not encourage, as we cannot in any case approve any unnecessary violence or harshness, yet we cannot but regard such pestilent and dangerous persons as public nuisances, whose removal is a plain measure of defence, and who should therefore be advised of the necessity of leaving the country.

4. That in the event of the removal of any such person thus assailing our rights of property, by word or deed, if any of their sympathizers, abettors, or defenders shall venture to visit the author of the movement with punishment or violence, we hereby pledge ourselves to make common cause against such sympathizers, abettors or defenders.

5. That in such a contest there can be no neutrality; he that is not for us must be regarded as against us, and we, therefore, deem it proper—and we pledge ourselves accordingly—not to traffic or deal with any man in the country who will not openly and publicly, without limitation or modification, express his detestation of everything like tampering with our slaves, to assist or induce them to abscond, nor with any one who shall express a desire or willingness to see violence committed on those who assist in causing such offenders to leave the county.

The Chairman then read the resolutions, and explained each one minutely, as it was repeatedly voted on, and each resolution was carried without one dissenting voice.

It was afterwards suggested that the names of those present, as also of absentees who had authorized their friends to act for them, be taken down, which was done by the officers of the meeting and others named for the purpose, so far, at least, as related to those who then remained, many persons having left as soon as the resolutions were passed.

The Chairman then suggested the propriety of naming a committee, which should be authorized to convene another county meeting, if anything should occur making it in their opinion necessary, and on motion, the committee which had reported the resolutions were vested with that authority. The meeting thed adjourned.

Rio Janeiro.

Our files by the *Phantom* at this port contain some additional items of interest. Our latest date is to the 8th ult.

The Brazilian Senate was discussing the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. The majority appeared doubtful. The leader of the Opposition is EUSEBIO DE QUEIROS COITINHO MATTOSA CAMARA.

There was no change of ministry, but the present cabinet cannot hold out much longer. The Emperor favors the present ministry, but the people are discontented, owing to the high price of provisions.

The Chamber of Deputies had not yet voted. The Opposition in the Lower House numbers forty. M. GABRIEL RODRIGUES DOS SANTOS, the deputy from St. Paul, had died of apoplexy.

URQUIZA had sent a Plenipotentiary to the Brazilian Government, not liking to undertake anything against Buenos Ayres before ascertaining the feeling of the Cabinet of Rio Janeiro. Brazil desired to avoid a war between Urquiza and Buenos Ayres.

The Government of Montevideo had again submitted to the Chamber the treaty with Brazil, which would probably be approved of this time. The treaty with Paraguay had been ratified.

Exchange at 25½.

From Buenos Ayres we learn that the Chambers had opened. A new commercial code was to be passed. In business matters there was little alteration. Only one failure.

From Parana, we learn that URQUIZA opened the Chambers on the 25th of May. Nothing of note had transpired.

There is quite a colony of former residents of New Britain, Conn., established at Durant, Iowa, about 20 miles west of Davenport, on the Mississippi. The Rev. John S. Whittlesey, a former well known resident and native of New-Britain, is pastor of the church.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canada's Mails.

The mails from Europe, by the steamship *Canada*, at Boston, reached the New-York Post-Office yesterday morning. We add to our already extended notices by telegraph a few interesting items.

The Greenock *Advertiser* of the 30th ult., says, "A gang of divers were at work last week at the wreck of the steamer *New-York*, and about one-half of the box and bale goods have been saved. Should the weather continue favorable, it was expected that the whole of this portion of the cargo would be got out. The ship still held together, and tenders for uprighting and taking her off have been given in to the underwriters.

A dispatch from Paris, dated Friday evening, July 3, says:

"FUAD PACHA is so far recovered that the seventh meeting of the Plenipotentiaries has been summoned for to-morrow."

A "New-Yorker" again addresses the London *Times*, in regard to the Belly grant. He exposes Senor MARCOLETA as the informant of the *Times* Paris Correspondent.

A telegram to the *Morning Chronicle* of the 2d inst., dated at Berlin, reports that the treaty of commerce between Hanover and the United States expires on the 15th of this month. The Washington Cabinet is reported to have acquainted Hanover that the treaty will not be renewed so long as the Stade Dues are enforced. An officer of the United States is stated to have been taking soundings at the mouth of the Elbe, to know how far vessels of 40 or 50 guns can ascend the river.

"A pleasant incident," says the London *Star*, "at this moment is the publication of a letter from Admiral HOUSTON STEWART, commander of the British West Indian squadron, acknowledging the receipt of a communication from Captain SANDS, of the United States frigate *Susquehannah*, in which the latter officer thanks the Admiral for assistance rendered to the American vessel when her crew were disabled by yellow fever. The gallant British Commander, on behalf of himself, Commodore KELLETT, Captain HAY, and all the officers at Jamaica, says: 'Although we did nothing more than was our duty to our fellow creatures and brother-seamen in the hour of need, yet I acknowledge it was an additional satisfaction to feel that we were rendering those good offices to Americans. Long, long, my dear Sir, may our respective nations live in harmony and mutual confidence to each other. Nothing shall ever be willfully wanting on my part to contribute to so desirable an end.'"

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writes:

"Alarm is showing itself among a certain set here, too, at the attitude that seems likely to be assumed by the Anglo-French alliance. The temper of a certain part of the army, the tendencies of a certain part of the population, the hostile articles of the official Press,—all these features of the position are now seriously striking such men as MM. FOULD and MORNY; and I am authorized to relate to you what occurred the other day in a very small and intimate *réunion* in a very high official place. The talk was of a war, &c., and the two persons I mention both exclaimed, 'There is no doubt of the every-day increasing tension of the situation; but, sooner than such a war should break out, I would throw myself at the Emperor's feet, nor rise till he had given up his fatal plan.' A great personage standing by said, 'Yes, just as the Duc DE MONTPENSIER did to his father, LOUIS PHILIPPE, to entreat him on the eve of the Revolution of 1848, to allow the offensive passages in the Address to be canceled.' The impression of these words is reported to me as having been very profound. But it is undeniable that the whole situation looks dark enough to frighten those men whose fortunes would be destroyed should the Empire be so.

Another very bad effect of the nomination of Prince NAPOLEON is, that it puts into the hands of a man thought to be by no means devoted to the Bonaparte dynasty the power of tampering with and corrupting the best portion of the French army, the army of Africa. Besides this, two very efficient Ministers are deeply affronted by it. Marshal VAILLANT is furious at having the administrative portion of the government of Algeria taken from him; and Admiral HAMELIN is so, at the fact of the 'Colonies' being also subtracted from his control. It is but a small incident, but it is one more 'move in the wrong direction,' small as it is."

LONDON.

The American Agitation of the Search Question—The Ministerial Position—Morphy, the Chess-Player, in London—Exploits of Rarey—The Neapolitan Imbroglio—Anglo-French Politics—Varieties.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, July 2, 1858.

It is only by the echo from your side, of the effect produced in London, that I find it possible to estimate the amount of nonsense, noise and Buncombe involved in the first fiery outburst of our patriotism over the "British outrages" in the Gulf. I wish I could impress it upon ten decent men in the Republic that *nothing* so interferes with the moral influence of our nation as these frantic excesses of windy declamation—that *nothing* which any foreign power could ever inflict upon us of outrage or contumely would ever make us half so ridiculous in the eyes of mankind as these ebullitions of vaporous fury do. When I recall the memories of my first European experience, now ten years old, and weigh with them the tone of general feeling in regard to us at this day in Europe, I lose all manner of patience with the political ruffianism which has contrived in this brief decade very nearly to annihilate the *prestige* of the Republic in foreign parts. We are losing in position all that we are gaining in power, and with nations, as with men, position is power in the long run. How is the mischief to be corrected? I don't propose to sermonize you from a distance of 3,000 miles, but I will just suggest the immense possibilities which we have thrown away, thanks to the Wilsons and the Toombses, and the partisan bullies of every hue, in this recent collision, *apropos* of the Gulf and the Styx. As to the right of search, we were clearly on the vantage ground. A few British officers in the Gulf, presuming, perhaps, on their flag, and pushed, certainly, by that *auri sacra fames*, which even a philanthropist may feel, were overanxious to nab slave-prizes. They meddled with our merchantmen. Could anybody suppose for a moment that *England* meant to provoke a war with us, from these premises? Of course not, and so our gallant Senators expose themselves, (which is a slight matter,) and their country, (which is a serious matter,) to the most disgraceful imputations, by talking *war* on a theme from which they knew, and everybody knew, *and they knew that everybody knew that they knew* no war could possibly follow. And of this what was the upshot? That we have turned an opportunity of asserting a great principle of maritime law into an occasion for bringing odious ridicule upon the Legislature of the Federal Republic. Nothing of all this, however, must be carried to the account of our Minister in England, whose course has been, in every respect, worthy his high post and the great interests confided to his care. That Mr. DALLAS has not succeeded in making the American Legation magnificent, is our own shame and fault as a nation, since we refuse him the means of maintaining the national hospitalities on such a footing as our national dignity demands—that he has made the American Envoy personally respected and liked, is his own work and glory. He has preserved the regard of all parties, without conciliating the special confidence of any, and in this recent difficulty, the value of his personal credit and influence at the Foreign Office, in bringing about so satisfactory and speedy a solution, cannot be overestimated. You will have observed the warm and cordial way in which the Lord Chancellor alluded to him the other day at the Lord-Mayor's dinner, and you may take the language of Lord CHELMSFORD on that occasion as uttering the sentiments of all the best men of both the great parties (if there are any "great" parties left) in London. On Monday next, Mr. DALLAS will preside at the first "American dinner" in London, in honor of the Fourth of July. This dinner is to be given by an association of all the Americans in London, at the London Tavern, and Mr. G. PEABODY, in deference to their intention, has abdicated the throne of his annual hospitalities for this occasion at least. New-York, I suppose, will be represented by Governor FISH, who has been enjoying London life with his family for three weeks past. I own that I have no natural tenderness for great public dinners, but I shall certainly do my *devoir* upon this day, for I am always very glad to celebrate Independence Day whenever I am fairly beyond the reach of India crackers and Bengal lights. In other ways the "universal Yankee nation" has been sufficiently celebrating itself of late in this benighted Britain. Mr. MORPHY, who arrived out by the *Africa*, quietly walked into the St. George's Chess Club one night last week, and after beating Mr. LEWEN, who is a recognized champion, with the greatest ease, offered a challenge to Mr. STAUNTON, the British Cœur de Lion of the noble game. Mr. STAUNTON accepted the proposition, sate down, went to work,—almost cleared the board in some twenty moves, and was about withdrawing, in contempt, when he was arrested by a "check," which in three moves more grew into a "mate." You may imagine the consternation of the hero and of the lookers-on. "May I ask your name, Sir?" said Mr. S. "Certainly, Sir," replied his young antagonist. "My name is MORPHY." 'Oh! of America?" "Yes, Sir!" "Ah! then I am sorry, but I am not *quite in play* just now, and I should rather not risk another game just at present!" and so Mr. STAUNTON withdrew. The event has excited quite a great sensation in the world of chess, as was bred in the world of yachtsmen by the victory of the *America*, and Mr. MORPHY has made up a match with ANDERSEN, the Hungarian, upon which all England that playeth chess, will, of course, be vehemently betting in the course of a fortnight. You may regard this as a set-off, perhaps, against the defeat of Mr. TEN BROECK'S horses,—though, it should be remembered, that the battle even there is not yet given up.

Over Mr. RAREY a new battle has already arisen. Everybody had been loud in his praise—nobody louder than the Duke of WELLINGTON, who has behaved most liberally to him, giving him the use of his own Riding School—the finest in Britain—and exerting his influence everywhere in favor of our hippodromic countryman. And now appears a book, professing to be Mr. RAREY'S own, and to reveal for sixpence to all the world what he had been communicating for ten guineas to the elect of Tattersalls. The affair looks both strange and unpleasant. Do you know anything of the facts in the case? The Duke defended Mr. RAREY, the other day, in my hearing, on the ground that nobody could learn from the book what Mr. RAREY teaches by eye and voice,—but it is greatly to be desired, for the honor of our countryman, that he should be able to clear himself of all complicity in the publication in question.

You will observe that the tone of the French journals towards England does not improve, and there is reason to believe that the Emperor, after interfering to compel Naples into submission to England, will also interfere to achieve a like result in the case of the difficulty between Naples and Sardinia. Sardinia is aggrieved, and I think justly, by the coolness with which England, having secured compensation to her own subjects, now advises Sardinia to be content with the blows and wrongs she has received. This is just the moment for an interference by NAPOLEON, which may strengthen his own relations with Sardinia at the expense of Great Britain. He will hardly let it slip. The French journals are also fostering the ill feeling of Spain engendered by Lord MALMESBURY'S speech on the Slave-trade. This, if properly handled, (which it of course will not be,) might very easily be made to enure to our benefit in the Cuban question. BELLY of Nicaraguan fame has been disowned by the Imperial Government *informally*. This ought to floor him in New-York, but we shall see whether the Imperial Government will disown any real control in the Nicaraguan waters conceded to M. BELLY by MARTINEZ and MORA. Meantime, those who are watching the course of events in France ought to take a look at the Budget of the Empire. Let me quote but one item. Besides the 50,000,000 francs just voted by the Councils for Paris, the average annual expenditure on public works in the capital has exceeded, for the last seven years, 20,000,000 francs, being just *five times* as much as was spent in the same way under LOUIS PHILIPPE or under the Republic of 1848! Whether *oysters* are public works or not I do not know. But a large sum has just been voted to repair the inroads of Parisian gastronomy on the beds of Cancale, Granville, Rochefort, and other famous haunts of the coppery bivalves who were born to bless the vineyards of Chablis. France emulates Virginia in concern for her *fundum*, and Gov. WISE may find in this sudden ostreous fever of the College de France a new argument for the success of his famous line of steamers from "Norfolk to Orleans." Perhaps he could persuade the volatile Gaul to dash the over-acid flavor of his own "natives" with the mild generosity of the sedater offspring of the James River. Here is, at least, a prospect of a new "trade" for the Old Dominion which is so anxious to approve itself one vast Columbus of astonishing enterprises.

A "new pleasure," denied to the Imperial voluptuary at Rome, has been invented by a philanthropic British peer. Lord INGESTRE, whom some of your lovelier readers will doubtless remember, at Newport and elsewhere a few years back, and who has long been conspicuous among the friends of "social reform" in England, has just conceived the brilliant notion of carrying Belgravia to Cremorne. He is countenanced very warmly by Lady SHAFTESBURY, and has for the last three weeks been trying to persuade the "world" to organize itself in parties of twenty for the purpose of visiting those Gardens of Eblis in which the "social evil," as it is now *facetiously* denominated, so brilliantly flourishes.

Of course the "social evil" is on this occasion to be rigorously excluded—and Cremorne is to be Edenized by fashionable virtue. The idea is hardly to be commended for delicacy, and I doubt whether it will be successfully carried out, for people are already beginning to growl over it, and one man at least has gathered courage to denounce it in a letter to the *Times*. But the habit of going to Cremorne "*sub rosa*" has been already established, and with it certain innovations upon the formal grandeur of that grandest of formal institutions, the West End dinner party. I went some days back to meet at dinner one of the Neapolitan ROTHSCHILDS, who is now here, and found two gentlemen of the company, one of them a tolerably famous M. P. for Middlesex, in *morning costume*—we having been booked, as it appeared, for a drive to Cremorne, with the ladies, after dinner! These things are trifles, you will say, but they are just the trifles which mark the secular changes of society, and which no wise man can afford to overlook.

H.

From China.

Our advices from Hong Kong, by the Overland mail, state that much damage has been done to both the streets and houses by a heavy fall of rain on Sunday last; but, though the rain fell in torrents, that could scarcely account for the sudden flooding of the drains to such an extent as to burst asunder their granite coverings, and so deluge the streets to the height of several feet. In the western part of the town, a solid wall of granite, two feet thick, was thrown down, and other property damaged to the extent of $600 to $800. In one instance a poor fellow was killed by the falling in of a godown. Though it rained heavily for several hours, all the damage was done in the middle of the storm in about twenty minutes, which has led to the supposition that a water-spout must have burst on the top of the hill.

In our last overland issue we mentioned the wreck on the Pratas of the American ship *Courser*, tea laden, from Fuhchau to New-York, and are sorry now to have to report the death of the master, HENRY F. COLE, who died on the 4th, of fever, brought on by anxiety of mind and vexation at the loss of his fine ship. It is satisfactory to know that government are at last taking steps to lessen the dangers of vessels running foul of this shoal, and have dispatched the *Dove* and *Lee*, gun-boats, to survey the reef. But Commander RICHARDS, of the surveying schooner *Saracen*, we hear, is of opinion that no single, or even three or four, light-houses, would secure ships against such fatal accidents—the reef, in one spot, extending 32 miles off the island; but he advocates instead, a lighthouse on Pedra Branca, which vessels running down the coast should be compelled to sight before taking their final departure for the China Sea, for so they would be certain to steer clear to leeward of the shoal.

The American ship *Loochoo*, from Akyab, with rice, got on the mud flat near Ty-loo, on the west coast, and carried away her rudder, but was towed into deep water by the steamer *Tocy-wan*, and has since reached Macao in tow of the steamers *Ann* and *Sir Charles Forbes*.

The Oaths Bill in the House of Lords.

On the opening of the House on the 1st inst., the Earl of DERBY said: Before my noble and learned friend (Lord LYNDHURST) rises to move the second reading of the bill of which he has given notice, perhaps your Lordships will allow me, though not strictly in order, to say a few words upon the position in which the House stands with regard to the three bills which are to be to-night considered. Before I do so, I feel it my duty in a single sentence to express to your Lordships, and more especially to the noble Lords opposite, my grateful thanks for the forbearance and courtesy with which they have submitted to my very involuntary absence, in consequence of an illness from which I am now only imperfectly recovered. [Hear, hear.] I must also express my hope that no material public inconvenience has arisen or will arise from the postponement until I should be able to attend some of the discussions from which I should be very sorry to be absent. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the question which is about to be brought under your Lordships' notice, a bill passed through the House of Commons, and was submitted to your Lordships, for the alteration of certain oaths now required to be taken by members of both Houses of Parliament, and a clause was introduced into that bill as it came up to your Lordships, which dispensed with certain words of one of the oaths. Those clauses were struck out by your Lordships, and the bill so amended was sent down to the other House. The House of Commons returned the bill, objecting to your Lordships' amendments, and stating their reasons. Upon the second discussion of this bill in your lordships' house my noble and gallant friend very unexpectedly gave notice, on the day before the Whitsuntide holidays, of his intention to move an amendment, without stating the nature or character of that amendment. On the first day after the holidays my noble and gallant friend (the Earl of LUCAN) moved a resolution substantially to this effect,—that the other House should have the power, by Act of Parliament, to dispense, by a resolution of the House, with the words "on the true faith of a Christian," in the case of members of the Jewish persuasion. That amendment took me and most of your lordships by surprise. My noble and gallant friend having only given notice of his intention on the day before the recess, and having brought forward his resolution on the first day after the holidays, it was impossible for any private communication to take place between members either on one side or the other, and we came to the discussion of an important amendment without the possibility of previous consultation or deliberation. Under these circumstances I took upon myself to suggest to your lordships that the question brought forward by my noble and gallant friend was one of too much importance to be decided upon in an accidental discussion of an amendment in the last stage of a bill. I suggested to your lordships that, if my noble and gallant friend intended to propose his amendment, it would be better done by a separate bill than by a mere amendment. I confess that in my opinion it would have been more satisfactory to your lordships and to the country if my noble and gallant friend had been satisfied with the expression of his own opinion—with throwing out a suggestion that such a modification was required, and had then left the other House of Parliament to send back the Bill with the amendments so introduced, to which your lordships might then have given your assent. But the course which has been pursued is that two Bills have been brought in—one by my noble and gallant friend (the Earl of Lucan) and another by my noble and learned friend, (Lord LYNDHURST,) than whom no one is more entitled to be heard on a subject to which he has devoted so much time and attention. [Cheers.] Upon looking at the two Bills there does not appear to be much difference in their provisions, but in the framing of his Bill my noble and learned friend permits what may be considered an irregularity in the course of Parliamentary proceeding, because a Bill has passed through all its stages here, and must necessarily be communicated to the House of Commons, with the final decision of your lordships upon it. The Bill of my noble and learned friend, however, takes steps to reënact all the clauses that have been already passed in the Bill that has been before both Houses of Parliament. The Bill of my noble and gallant friend, on the contrary, takes a different course, and deals only with the single question of enabling the House of Commons to deal by way of resolution with the question, and to dispense with some words in this particular oath. I confess that I am disposed to view with every favor the suggestion of my noble and gallant friend to send down such an enabling power to the House of Commons, and I think such a course preferable to that pursued by my noble and learned friend. I think it would be far better to send down the first bill as it stands, and then to send down the bill of my noble and gallant friend, dealing with the case of the Jews as a separate measure. I confess, my lords, that I have not altered my views in regard to the policy or expediency of admitting the Jews as members of a Christian Legislature, but, having carefully and anxiously considered the subject, I see that the proposal of my noble and gallant friend is the only possible solution of the difficulty which has existed for a period of ten years. I see no other practical chance of bringing the two Houses of Parliament into agreement. The measure proposed by my noble and gallant friend is one that certainly maintains the principle adopted by your lordships in dealing with this measure. It maintains the dignity of your lordships' House with regard to that portion of the question which is more immediately subject to your jurisdiction. It maintains the law as it stands at the present moment, but it enables the House of Commons, upon a question that specially relates to persons taking seats in that House, to dispense with the words which stand in the way of what appears to be the decided wish of that House. This solution appears to me to afford a practical and not unreasonable mode of settling a difficult and complicated question. And, however much I regret the determination taken by the House of Commons, and the impossibility of maintaining inviolate the principle for which your lordship's House has ever contended, I confess I think there is less difficulty and less practical inconvenience and danger arising from giving a limited consent to the views of the House of Commons, as embodied in the proposition of my noble and gallant friend, than in persisting in an opposition which all practical experience proves cannot be pushed beyond a certain limit between the two Houses. While, therefore, on the one hand, I object to the bill of my noble and learned friend, and while I cannot say that the bill of my noble and gallant friend is not susceptible of and may not indeed require some amendment, I shall be satisfied, if it come to a question of dividing upon the second reading, to give my support to the bill of my noble and gallant friend. My Lords, it is with the greatest regret I feel that I may differ upon this question from many of those with whom I have agreed for many years. If upon this occasion those who have honored me with their confidence find it impossible to adopt the course which I have recommended, I will only say for my own part that, claiming from them that justice which I am ready to give in return, I take the course which I have adopted from no other feeling than a desire to see an amicable settlement between the two Houses with regard to a question of grave interest, and with respect to which I see no other solution. [Cheers.]

After a prolonged discussion, in which Lord BROUGHAM, Lord LYNDHURST, the Bishop of Oxford, and others of the Peers participated, the Committee divided with the following result:

Contents—Present	79	
Proxies	64	—143
Non-contents—Present	64	
Proxies	33	—97
Majority		46

The bill was then read a second time and ordered to be committed on the following Monday.

The Boiler Explosion at Manchester.

The *Guardian*, of the 2d instant, contains the particulars of this distressing calamity. It says:

"A locomotive goods engine, which had been constructed at the Atlas Works for the Russian Railways Company, was being tested, when one of the plates of the boiler, from some cause, gave way, and the fragments were hurled about with fearful force. Mr. FORSYTH, the manager of the works, Mr. GUSTAV COHN, the representative of the Russian Company, and two apprentices were watching the process of testing, when the explosion occurred, and they all suffered from its results. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:

KILLED.—Mr. Thomas Forsyth, manager of the Works; Mr. Wm. Dawson, foreman of boiler-makers; Mr. Thomas Grinsell Nicholl, Mr. Edward Stocks, James Carmichael, boiler-maker; Thomas Adamson, boiler-maker; William Conduit, (a boy,) rivet-carrier.

WOUNDED.—James Mawson, engineer, Hulme; Gustav Cohn, engineer; John Gajewsky, engineer; Michael Kelly, plate-maker; William Sands, plate-maker.

Of the killed, three were taken to the Concert Inn and three to the Oxford Road Inn, both in the immediate neighborhood of the works. Mr. NICHOLL lived a short time after the accident, and was taken to the Royal Infirmary; but his injuries were of a fatal nature, and he expired very shortly after his arrival in that Institution. Mr. FORSYTH appears to have been struck on the head by a portion of the boiler plate, by which his skull was fractured. Mr. DAWSON'S body was frightfully torn by the fragments of the plate, as were also those of two of the other men. The lad, who for some time could not be identified, had his head and one of his arms carried off, and the head has not been discovered. It has since been ascertained that he was a rivet carrier, named WILLIAM CONDUIT. The force with which the explosion occurred must have been terrific. Portions of the mangled bodies of those who were around and upon the engine were carried a distance of between 50 and 60 yards. The works are skirted on the southern side by the canal, on the opposite banks of which are the saw-mills of Messrs. HAY & COCHRANE, the walls of which were bespattered with blood and brains, and portions of flesh, presenting a horrible sight. The scene in the immediate neighborhood of the engine was still more frightful. The bodies of those who were killed were dreadfully mutilated. Two of them were literally torn into pieces by the explosion, and scattered about in various directions. The report caused by the explosion instantly brought together a large number of the men engaged at the works; and the wounded were removed to the Royal Infirmary, the remains of those who had been killed being taken to the above-mentioned inns.

The Galway Route.

From the London Morning Herald, July 1.

The importance of an ocean route to our Transatlantic colonies from the west of Ireland is of two principal kinds. In the first place, we have the interests of Ireland, independently of our own country, to promote. Ireland herself carries on a vast intercourse with America. Her population emigrate to that country in far larger proportionate numbers than our own. Ireland, too, possesses a certain mercantile interest with America. What she wanted, in order to maintain this Transatlantic communication, was precisely a central and westerly port. None of her recognized ports, such as Kingstown, Waterford, Cork or Belfast, supplied this desideratum. The bay of Galway, which is a direct estuary of the Atlantic Ocean, divides, so far as it extends, the two provinces of Munster and Connaught. The town of Galway—situated in similar proximity to the bay with the port of Bristol to the Bristol Channel—stands nearly at the inland extremity of this bay. It is thus not only one of the most westerly, but the most central part of Ireland. It is but little more than one hundred miles distant from Dublin; and a Railway connects the Capital with its western port. Though not so westerly in situation as Valentia, Galway is not only much more central, but infinitely more adapted to a great Transatlantic highway. The peculiar adaptation of Valentia for the *embouchure* of the submarine telegraph arose simply from the absence of any intervening obstruction between it and the American shores, and from the diminished length of cable which such a line of communication would require. It is wholly unsuitable for a great shipping port.

Assuming, then, that Galway is the best Irish port for the establishment of communications with America, let us see what are the chief advantages which such an Irish port holds out. In the first place, with regard to economy of time. Let us take the case of passengers from London or almost any part of England, who at present are shipped from Liverpool. Vessels sailing from the latter port have to navigate first the Irish Sea, next the whole length of St. George's Channel, and finally a considerable tract of the Atlantic lying to the south of Ireland, before they are on a fair starting point with vessels sailing from Galway. Even by steam this would occupy a period of 36 hours at the least; and by sailing vessels this period would be quite indefinite. On the other hand, the railway from Cheshire to Holyhead, in connection with steamers from thence to Dublin, and the railway communication between Dublin and Galway, will enable the traveler to accomplish this distance in twelve hours. Some 24 hours may, therefore, be gained between most parts of England and America by the Galway route. Moreover, the crowded state of St. George's Channel, in consequence of the increasing shipping of Liverpool and other ports on the Irish sea, renders it extremely desirable to avoid that route; and it will be remembered that this consideration, so long as ten years ago, induced the navigators of the *Great Britain* to adopt, in place of St. George's Channel, the Northern route, which resulted in the ship going ashore in Dundrum Bay. Mr. LEVER is not less sanguine of economy in money than of economy in time; and though we have not the means of working out this question with exactness, it stands to reason that the saving of some 24 hours must in itself involve a saving of money.

It is probable that the formation of fresh maritime routes such as these, arises more directly from the application of steam to communication by land than from the application of steam to communication by sea. So long as we had to traverse England and Wales to Holyhead by means of horses, and Ireland, from Dublin to Galway, in the same manner, there could be no such saving of time as may now be effected. Steam by land will generally convey passengers at least three times as fast as steam by sea. We thus, as it were, kill hundreds of maritime leagues by an overland railway; and, what must be from time to time of no slight consequence, we can instantaneously communicate by telegraph from London with a port of embarkation some four hundred miles between our own capital and the American shores. Mr. LEVER anticipates that the Galway route will be patronized by the Lancashire manufacturers in preference to that by Liverpool. Of this we are by no means sure. Heavy goods embarked from Lancashire for America must, at any rate, be embarked chiefly from Liverpool, whether or not they are to be unshipped at Kingstown, and reshipped at Galway. It is, we think, extremely improbable that such a process would prove economical, or even practicable for heavy goods. But what Galway will be especially useful for is the establishment of a quick packet service from England, and of a place of embarkation for nearly all strictly Irish trade. The attainment of those objects will open an era in the condition of the West of Ireland, and we hope that it will prove equally serviceable to the population of that backward district as to the passenger trade both of England and Ireland.

The Atlantic Telegraph and the New-York Associated Press.

From the Liverpool Times, July 1.

We may now hourly expect some tidings from the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition. No one can fully estimate the importance of this gigantic undertaking. It is a project which, if successful, will do much in extending the blessings of civilization, and promoting the beneficial advantages of trade and commerce throughout the world. We shall learn, every day, what is passing at New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, New-York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal, Quebec, &c. The supply of the various kinds of American produce, and their current rates, will be known to our merchants and dealers on this side of the Atlantic, whilst the state of all the leading markets in the United Kingdom will be made known to the commercial public of the United States and Canada. The result will be that the value of breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, &c., will be marked with greater steadiness and regularity. There will be less field for the operations of the speculator, as it will not be likely for any one, either here or in America, to obtain exclusive intelligence. The daily papers of England, Ireland and Scotland, as well as all others on the other side of the Atlantic, will publish a complete synopsis of all intelligence, political, shipping and commercial, and in this age of cheap newspapers the very poorest will be enabled to keep himself well posted up in every matter of the kind. Heretofore, from the fact of parties obtaining exclusive news, in anticipation of the ordinary channels of information, much and undue speculation has been carried on, both at home and abroad. The cotton planter could get up his annual cry of "short crop," holders of American breadstuffs and cured provisions could put into circulation unfavorable and unfounded rumors, whereby prices were raised, in opposition to the quantity and quality of the article or articles offered for sale. It is, therefore, no wonder that we should experience periodic commercial panics, and that trade, in all its branches, should be occasionally interrupted. We consider that the establishment of the Atlantic Telegraph will be a great means of remedying these evils, and of insuring a wholesome trade between the two countries.

But there are other advantages than the mere extension of commerce. The Atlantic Telegraph will be a guarantee of the amicable relations between ourselves and the people of the United States. Should misconceptions arise either here or there, they can instantly be explained, and all differences satisfactorily adjusted without loss of time. Had the telegraph been laid a few weeks ago, we would have heard less about the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. A short dispatch from Lord MALMESBURY to Gen. CASS, or the President of the United States, would have satisfied the American Government that it was neither our wish nor desire to insult their national flag, or injure and annoy the humblest citizen of the Union. On these grounds alone, we should regard the laying down of the Atlantic cable with much interest, seeing that it links us more closely with America, and renders the good feeling which has so long prevailed between the two countries permanent and inseparable.

To secure these important results, there must not be anything like monopoly in the management of the Atlantic telegraph. It will not do for any one party to have control of the instrument, nor for the merchants of this country to be compelled to obtain their commercial information through the interested sources of Americans. At the present moment the Associated Press of New-York enjoy a monopoly over a portion of the telegraph from New-York and Boston, to Halifax, N. S., and no private messages can be forwarded, until their dispatch has been transmitted to or from New-York Journals unconnected with the Association are often badly treated, as they must wait the publication of the intelligence by their combined cotemporaries. We were the first parties to have prepared and sent to Halifax a dispatch containing two days' later news than the Boston steamers brought to this country. But as soon as the Associated Press witnessed our energy and enterprise in the matter, they fell back upon their exclusive privileges, and sent a message of their own to the agent here. Of course our message was detained until it became useless, as it did not arrive at Halifax until too late for the departure of the steamer. At length, finding the matter a positive loss, we dropped the expenditure, so that now the Press of Great Britain and Ireland is supplied with this latest news *viâ* Halifax from purely American sources. We say it with all respect for the Associated Press of America, that we cannot call to mind a single reason why they should so control the wires of the electric telegraph in that country. Evils of a very serious character may take place in consequence of the monopoly, but should it extend to the Atlantic cable, there would be certain and positive danger to the mercantile interests of both countries. As regards the transmission of newspaper intelligence, we think it is full time for the newspaper proprietors to take a lesson from the Associated Press of America. They should form an Association for the purpose of obtaining the fullest details of American matters. American intelligence should come to us through English channels. The Press of New-York have sent their agent to this country, whose duty it is to see after everything relating to American interests. They would not trust an Englishman to make up their dispatches; neither should the leading journals of the United Kingdom trust Americans to prepare them a daily dispatch as soon as the Atlantic cable is completed. We will watch with much anxiety the operations of the Company, seeing that they have it in their power to confer a lasting benefit upon both countries, or establish a telegraphic monopoly, which would be nothing less than an extensive and positive evil.

Cuban Slave-trade.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

Whether the remarks contained in the speech of Lord MALMESBURY were opportune or not may be a subject for discussion, but that they were deserved by the Spanish Government few will be hardy enough to deny. There was a long article the other day in the French paper published at Madrid. The hackneyed charges about "English selfishness, English jealousies," &c., were served up for the thousandth time. Of course, our freeing the Peninsula from French armies was solely and exclusively for our own benefit, and not in any way to serve Spain, who, if left alone, could have conquered NAPOLEON in a much shorter time than we took to do it; the damage done to the crockery works in the Retiro while in our occupation of Madrid was of course from jealousy at the superior skill of the Spanish manufacturers;—all this and other things of the sort we have heard over and over again. The present point, however, is the solemn engagement taken by Spain on the subject of the Slave-trade, and taken by her at a moment when she had not yet begun to deny that the English had served her disinterestedly and honorably. I find among the Treaties of Vienna in 1815, a document entitled "Declaration of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris 30th May, 1814, assembled in Conference," and to which the name of GOMEZ LABRADOR, the representative of Spain, is appended. The following is an extract from that declaration:

"Having taken into consideration that the commerce known by the name of the 'Slave-trade' has been considered by just and enlightened men of all ages as repugnant to the principles of humanity and universal morality; that the particular circumstances from which that commerce has originated, and the difficulty of abruptly arresting its progress, may have concealed to a certain extent what was odious in its continuance, but that at length the public voice in all civilized countries calls aloud for its prompt suppression: that since the character and the details of this traffic have been better known, and the evils of every kind which attend it completely developed, several European Governments have virtually come to the resolution of putting a stop to it, and that successively all the powers possessing colonies in different parts of the world have acknowledged, either by legislative acts or by treaties, or other formal engagements, the duty and necessity of abolishing it;

That, by a separate article of the late treaty of Paris, Great Britain and France engaged to unite their efforts at the Congress of Vienna to induce all the powers of Christendom to proclaim the universal and definite abolition of the Slave-trade;

That the Plenipotentiaries assembled at this Congress cannot do greater credit to their mission better fulfill their duty, and manifest the principle which actuate their august Sovereign, than by endeavoring to carry this engagement into effect, and by proclaiming, in the name of their Sovereigns, their wish to put an end to a scourge which has so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity:

The said Plenipotentiaries have agreed to open their deliberations on the means of accomplishing so salutary an object by a solemn declaration of the principles which have governed them in this undertaking; accordingly, being duly authorized for this purpose by the unanimous accession of their respective Courts to the principle laid down in the said separate article of the Treaty of Paris, they declare in the face of Europe that, considering the universal abolition of the Slave trade as a measure particularly worthy of their attention, conformable to the spirit of the times and to the generous principles of their august Sovereigns, they are animated with the sincere desire of concurring in the most prompt and effectual execution of this measure by all the means at their disposal, and of acting in the employment of those means with all the zeal and perseverance which are due to so great and noble a cause."

England paid £600,000 for this concession to the principles of humanity. A law for the repression of the traffic passed the Spanish Cortes in 1845, at the repeated instance of Sir HENRY BULWER. We may ask has it ever been, and how often, applied; or has it been allowed to remain a dead letter? It may be asked whether the conduct of Spain in this respect has been grateful and in good faith?

Liberian Slave-trade.

Referring to the case of the *Regina Cœli*, the *Daily News* remarks:

"All parties consider it a puzzling transaction altogether, and the more because the French narrators expatiate on the great advantage it will be to obtain their negroes from Liberia, above other places, because they have brought with them from America many of the ideas and habits of civilization in which they were there brought up. These negroes—native Americans, deported to Africa against their will, or in helpless ignorance—are the persons who can probably best explain whatever mystery hangs about the seizure of the *Regina Cœli*, and the conduct of Liberian authorities. The so-called Republic, with its free and enlightened negroes, so fit, from their superiority, to bless the French colonies, is the dépôt to which American planters consign slaves whom they do not know what otherwise to do with. We have shown before, and are prepared to show again, in the words of American planters themselves, that "the first object" in establishing the so-called Republic was to relieve themselves "from a species of population pregnant with future danger and present inconvenience"—that is, the free blacks. In this object they failed. "Have we not," the planters inquire, "driven away the red man? Who shall say nay when we tell the black man, 'You are not wanted?'" The black man himself said 'Nay.' He was an American, he said, and he chose to live in his native land, and not to be sent into a barbaric one. He would not go; and one planter undertook to speak for many in recommending the obtaining of his 'consent' by the gentle admonition of a severe flagellation.' Some few went under compulsion, or in ignorance; but few of these remained. All who could escape before they were laid low by starvation and disease or imprisoned in what they call a hell upon earth by absolute destitution, have fled from the trap by every possible opening. It may be that some ventured into the French ship as a better place than they were leaving; but the truth is, the free blacks from America are a mere fraction in comparison with the slaves. Slaves too strong in mind or too weak in body for their owners' convenience form a part of the population of Liberia; and a larger portion consists of slaves emancipated on the death of their masters, who, having used them as long as life lasted, often left directions that when it ceased they should be deported to Africa and bundled out upon the shore there, like chattels as they were, because the slave States allow no free negroes within their lines. Truly does a clerical spokesman of the planters avow that in no sense whatever does the deportation of American slaves to Liberia interfere with 'that providential arrangement—the legal relation of master and servants, as owner and chattel;' and the interest of American planters in sending 'laborers' to Liberia, and that of French colonial planters in fetching 'laborers' from Liberia, correspond so remarkably, that too close attention cannot be devoted to the coincidence."

A correspondent, commenting on these remarks, says:

"I have read with much satisfaction your article of Tuesday, on the case of the French slave ship at Monrovia, and the participation of the 'Liberian Republic,' as it facetiously calls itself, in the supply of the slaves. From the French account of the transaction it is clear the cargo of slaves was supplied from within the Liberian territory—the boasted sanctuary of negro liberty. The French dispatch names the sum paid by the Captain of the *Regina Cœli* to the Liberian Government, under the name of 'passport' money, (a new name for 'head' money; and a more palpable slave-trade bargain it is impossible to imagine, both on the part of buyer and seller. Having had the opportunity of hearing a good deal of what has long been going on at this boasted asylum of negro freedom, I am not much surprised at the light shed upon its real character by this startling transaction. Being in constant communication with the Coast of Africa, I have heard much from time to time to excite a suspicion that all was not as it should be in the 'Liberian Republic,' notwithstanding the industry with which it was puffed, both in America and in England. Mr. 'President' ROBERTS came to this country, and got treaties with our Government and large sums of money out of the pockets of the friends of negro emancipation, in support of the supposed immaculate asylum of the liberated African, which was to spread liberty and civilization far and wide on the coast. But although the settlement has been established for 25 years, we have never heard of anything it has produced by its industry, nor of any civilizing effect it has had on the natives in its vicinity; now we hear, on French Government authority, that the captain of a French slaver is 'invited' to make the territory of the 'Republic' the chosen theatre of his operations for the shipment of a cargo of slaves, under the mock title of free emigrants, the authorities of the Government receiving tribute for the same. And this is the way the 'Republic' observes its treaties with our Government, and acquits itself of its moral obligations to its subscribing friends in this country and America. Of course it will be the duty of the English Government to institute a searching inquiry into this gross affair of the *Regina Cœli*."

In the meantime we learn from the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, that the commandant of the French station at Monrovia, on the Coast of Guinea, has withdrawn the title of French Consular agent from the person who was invested with it, and who is likewise English Consul at the same place. It is probable that the Minister of Foreign Affairs will soon name a special consul or agent exclusively French at that important point, to represent the interests which we possess on the coast, and which are every day becoming more extensive, to the great but unjust displeasure of England.

British Chess Association.

The general meeting of the Association will be held at Birmingham on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th days of August. The proceedings will be inaugurated by a meeting of the subscribers, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. The grand tournament will consist of a series of matches between thirty-two players, and will be decided in the following manner, viz.: The players will be paired off by lot, and each pair of players will play a rubber of three games; the winners in the first series of rubbers will then be paired off by lot, and each pair will play a second rubber of three games; the winners in the second series of rubbers will in like manner be paired off by lot, and each pair will play a rubber of three games; the winners in the third series of rubbers will then be paired off by lot, and each pair of players will play a rubber of three games. The two remaining winners will then contest a match, in which the player who shall first score three games shall be accounted the victor, and shall be entitled to the first prize of not less than 60 guineas; and the losing competitor in which shall be entitled to the second prize of not less than 20 guineas. The matches between clubs will be contested by a limited number of players on each side, and will consist of games played either single-handed or in consultation; in the latter case it is recommended, for the purpose of saving time, that the allied players on each side shall not exceed two in number. The prizes in these encounters will consist of sets of "Staunton" chess-men, in ivory; the Association contributing, in each instance, one-half of the cost, and the contending clubs the other half, in equal proportions.—*Birmingham Post.*

London Markets.

Per Canada.] LONDON, Friday, July 2, 1858—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet, prices of most articles being supported. MONEY has been more in demand at 3 ₩ cent. Consols leave off 95⅝@95¾ for the account. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d. Mexican Dollars 5s. ⅜d., nominal. American Eagles 76s. 8d., nominal. Doubloons, Spanish 76s. 6d., South American 74s.

COCHINEAL—Steady; 440 bags chiefly sold. Honduras Black 4s.@4s. 8d., Silver very low to good sea grain 2s. 9d.@4s. 2d.; Teneriffe Black 4s.@4s. 5d.; Silver 3s. 7d.@3s. 8d.

COCOA—Is very dull and cheaper; 130 bags fair gray and red privately changed hands at 53s.

CORN—The quantity of English Wheat brought forward on Monday was particularly small, and it sold at an advance of 6d.@1s. To-day the market is somewhat dearer. Foreign steady. Last week's average quotation of English Wheat was 43s on 67,915 qrs. returned. White American Wheat, 43s.@46s.; Red, 41s.@43s. ₩ qr. American Flour, 2.s.@24s. ₩ bbl

COFFEE—Is quiet and lower in value. At auction 650 casks, 125 bbls. and 640 bags Plantation Ceylon were mostly disposed of at 64s.@67s. 6d. for fine ordinary to low middling; 68s 6d.@70s. 6d. for middling. 700 bags Native were bought in at 46s. for good ordinary; 2,850 bags good to fine ordinary Rio were partly disposed of from 40s.@43s. Afloat a cargo of 2,700 bags Rio common has been bought at 37s. for a near port.

COTTON—Very firm. Sales of the week comprise 3,860 bales at an advance of ⅛d. At Liverpool a considerable business has been done, middling Orleans 7d.@7⅛d.

IRON—Rails and Bars very quiet, £6@£6 5s. f. o. b. in Wales

COPPER—Several sales have been made of fine Foreign at £106@£107. English Tile and Cake £107 10s. Yellow Metal 10d.

HEMP—680 bales Manilla were chiefly placed at £25 10s.@£26 10s for current to good fair roping quality, being rather lower. St. Petersburg Clean £28 10s.@£29. Jute: of 7,200 bales, a good portion was disposed of at steady rates; £14 5s.@£16 15s. for common to good middling quality, with fair to very good at £17@£18 10s. ₩ ton.

LINSEED—The arrivals of the week are 5,000 qrs. from the East Indies, and the sales have been very moderate at 6d.@1s lower; the market is firm at the decline. East India 56s @58s.; Black Sea, 54s. 6d.@56s.; Petersburg fine, 54s.@55s.

LINSEED CAKES—Met with a good sale at firm prices. New-York, in barrels, £9 17s. 6d.; Boston, in bags £9 15s.

OILS—Linseed inactive, at 32s. 9d.; Rape scarce, at 43s.@43s. 6d. for best Foreign Brown; very little passing in common Fish; Sperm, £86 10s.@£87; South Sea, £35@£36; Palm, 36s.@39s.; Cocoa Nut, Ceylon offering at 37s.@37s. 6d.; Cochin, at 39s.@40s.

LEAD—Easier. Refined Pig, £24 10s.; common, £21 10s.@£21 15s.

In RICE an active demand has arisen, resulting in a very extensive business at an advance of 9d.@1s. 6d. Upwards of 100,000 bags on the spot have been sold, 15,000 bags Bengal at 7s. 10½d.@8s. 6d. for low mid. to mid.; 9s. for mid. white; 10s @10s. 6d. for good mid. white, and 11s.@11s. 6d. for fine white. 5,000 bags Madras at 7s. 6d. to 8s for low to fair quality; 15,000 bags Arracan at 8s. for Necranzie; 22,000 bags Maulmain at 8s. for good; 50,000 bags Rangoon at 7s. 3d. for fair quality. Nine floating cargoes, comprising 80,000 bags Arracan, have also changed hands, chiefly for the Continent, at 8s. 3d., Liverpool terms; 8s. 6d. on old terms for half old and half new Necranzie; new Necranzie 9s., old terms; and 10,000 bags Maulmain at 8s, old terms, with 23,000 bags Rangoon at 7s. 1½d. Liverpool terms.

RUM—Very quiet. 50 puncheons Jamaica have been placed at 4s.@4s. 10d. for good and fine, and 100 puncheons Demerara at 2s. ₩ proof gallon.

TALLOW—Has declined to 50s. 9d.@51s. on the spot, 50s @50s. 3d. for end of year.

SALTPETRE—Is firm, with a good demand for fine. At auction 2,850 bags Bengal were placed at 43s. for 6½ ₩ cent., and 37s.@41s. for 11 to 7 ₩ cent., and privately 2,100 bags have changed hands at 40s. for 8@8¾ ₩ cent; 48s. for 3½@3 ₩ cent.

MOLASSES—Without inquiry. 20 puncheons Trinidad brought 14s. 6d.

SPICES—Pepper—330 bags Black sea-damaged Singapore sold at 3⅜d @4⅛d. Nutmegs—13 cases middling bold sold at 1s. 10d.

SUGAR—The market has been dull, with moderate transactions, at a decline of 6d. on last week's rates. The sales of West India are 2,300 hhds. Mauritius: of 12,937 bags at auction about one-third found buyers, good middling to good yellow grocery at 41s. 6d.@44s., (duty 13s. 10d.,) and 31s.@37s. 6d. for low brown to low yellow. Penang: 3,317 bags of good quality sold at full prices; 41s.@44s. 6d. for good bright to fine pale yellow, (13s 10d. duty,) and 34s.@39s. for low brown to good middling gray (12s. 8d. duty.) Foreign: 531 hhds., 8 tcs., 178 bbls. Porto Rico were partly placed at 43s.@44s. 6d. for good middling to fine bright yellow grocery (13s. 10d. duty.) Of 1,230 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, a small portion changed hands at 33s. 6d.@37s. for very inferior brown to middling soft gray (12s. 8d. duty,) and 38s.@43s. for middling to very pale yellow (13s. 10d. duty;) 233 boxes clayed Cuba of bright grocery quality realized 44s.@45s. 6d. for good middling to good bright yellow (13s. 10d. duty;) 200 boxes middling yellow Havana at 41s. 6d. (duty 13s. 10d.,) and 200 to 300 hhds. Cuba Muscovado from 35s.@41s. 6d. Of floating cargoes have been sold 1,100 boxes No. 16½ to 15 Havana, fully insured, at 30s. 6d.; and 2,500 bags brown Bahia, insured f. p. a., at 23s. for near ports; 300 cases, 700 bags Brown Bahia, fully insured, at 23s. 9d. for Gothenburg; one cargo of 1,471 boxes No. 13 Havana, fully insured, at 28s. 6d. for United Kingdom; 1,376 boxes No. 17, at 33s. for the Baltic; and 1,000 boxes No. 11¾ at 28s. for a near port, both fully insured.

The TEA market continues inactive, and prices generally are rather lower. Common Congous may be quoted at 10½d. ₩ lb.

SPELTER—150 tons are reported at £24. The stock is 3,346 tons.

TIN—We quote common Blocks, 118s.; Bars, 119s.; Refined, 121s.

TURPENTINE—Nothing doing in Rough. Spirits are rather easier: American, 46s.@45s. 6d.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Crop Prospects in Europe.

From the Mark Lane Express, June 28.

BRITISH ISLANDS.

The weather, during another week, has been of the most favorable character for pushing on the wheat crop, and it has made great progress. The blooming has gone on admirably, under a suitable temperature, and with no injurious breezes to hurt it in the least. The thermometer has ranged from 80° to 85°, mostly with a variable wind—occasionally northeast, and then rounded to the southwest—with little rain generally, but occasionally thunder storms in some localities have been experienced. From all the accounts we can collect, with a continuance of the present favorable weather, it is supposed that the Talavera wheat will be ready for reaping, in the early districts, by Monday, the 19th July. Up to this point we have no complaints worthy of notice as to this crop. The accounts are universally good, the ground having been well covered.

THE CONTINENT.

In France, accounts vary since the rains, the south, the centre, and the southern environ of Paris having partially sustained injury. The rye in these parts was being reaped; but wheat would not be ready before the 10th or 15th of July, which is about a fortnight earlier than the average of seasons. Northern Europe has continued complaining, the yield of rye promising but little, and wheat less than at one time was expected.

Naval Intelligence.

At the Philadelphia Navy Yard the mechanical and laboring force now numbers eleven hundred. Discharges of ship carpenters and joiners to the number of a hundred took place last week for want of timber. The work on the *Lancaster* is not progressing rapidly, for the same reason. The alterations and repairs to the frigate *Congress* are nearly finished. The Naval Constructor and Master Carpenter are preparing the drawings for one of the two sloops ordered to be constructed at this yard. She is denominated a second class propeller, and is to be 196 feet long and to have a beam of 33 feet. The orders are that she shall be finished with all possible dispatch. The foundation for the keel has been laid, and the keel will be put down as soon as the timber is received. The light-ship recently built at this yard, has been stationed in the bay.

Orders at the Charlestown Yard have been received to prepare the steam-frigate *Roanoke* immediately for sea. As this ship has just been thoroughly overhauled in the stone dock, it will not take long to have her ready. She now lies under the shears, with all three masts in.

The United States steam-frigate *Colorado* may be expected at Boston in a few days, and will go into dock for examination and repairs. The *Colorado* was built at Norfolk, and is a twin ship to the *Roanoke*. She sailed for Norfolk but a few weeks ago, on her first cruise, and, like her consort, has met with troubles. She will be put in proper sea-going condition. Her officers, crew and stores will be transferred to the *Roanoke* as soon as the latter ship is ready to receive them, and she will take her place in the Home Squadron.

At the Portsmouth Yard, the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* has been taken into the dry-dock for repairs. Preparations are making for the reception of the steamer *Fulton*, now on her way from Pensacola. If necessary, both vessels can be repaired out of the water at the same time; the *Portsmouth*, by being placed on the railway beyond the dock, will leave the latter in readiness to be used for the *Fulton*.

Left at Montevideo, May 18, 1858, the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, flag-ship of Commodore FRENCH FORREST. The following are her officers: Captain, J. B. Hull; Lieutenants, P. U. Murphy, John H. Parker, Homer C. Blake, Wm. P. Buckner, John G. Walker; Master, Wm. H. Dana; Fleet Surgeon, S. Barrington; Purser, Charles W. Abbot; Passed Assistant Surgeon, George Peck; Assistant Surgeon, Francis L. Galt; Chaplain, Mortimer R. Talbot; Marine Officers—Brevet-Major J. G. Reynolds, Lieutenant A. W. Stark; Midshipmen, R. L. Phythian, Rush R. Wallace, W. E. Evans, George S. Shryock; Boatswain, William Smith; Gunner, Asa Curtis; Carpenter, William F. Laighton; Sailmaker, George Thomas. United States corvette *Falmouth*, Commander E. Farrand; Lieutenants, George W. Rodgers, William W. Pollock, Joseph S. Skerret, George Brown; Master, William A. Kirkland; Surgeon, J. J. Abernethy; Assistant Surgeon, William M. Page; Purser, Samuel R. Franklin; Lieutenant of Marines, C. D. Hebb; Boatswain, E. B. Bell; Gunner, F. A. Cunningham; Carpenter, John W. Stimson; Sailmaker, John W. North; Master's Mates, F. W. Teet, —— Holbrook, —— Rice, John C. Myers; Captain's Clerk, Thos. H. Lee; Purser's Clerk, —— Mason. United States brig *Perry*, Lieutenant Commanding, Richard L. Tilghman; Lieutenants, William T. Truxton, Edward C. Grafton, John J. Cornwell; Master, Edward E. Potter; Passed-Assistant Surgeon, J. W. B. Greenhow; Midshipmen, Thomas K. Porter, W. N. Allen. United States storeship *Supply*: Lieutenant Commanding, Andrew F. V. Gray; Lieutenants, A. K. Hughes, John Keil, Joseph D. Blake, James H. Gillis; Passed-Assistant Surgeon, P. J. Horwitz. The *St. Lawrence* will sail soon for St. Catherine's and Rio; the *Falmouth* on a cruise to the northward as far as Pernambuco; the *Perry* remains in the river; the *Supply* for New-York, touching at Rio. The brig *Lodebar*, Captain Gillett, is here.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—About 5 A. M., yesterday, Officer DONAGHY, of the Sixth Ward, found a man lying nearly insensible in Centre-street, near Franklin, from the effects of a violent blow upon the head. The blow appeared to have been made with a slung-shot. The injured man gave his name as EDWARD DOTY, but was unable to give any explanation of the assault. He was taken to the City Hospital.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mayor's Office—MONDAY.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At a meeting of the Health Commissioners, in the Mayor's Office on Monday, the following communication was received from Dr. Thompson, Health Officer at Quarantine:

To his Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, City of New-York:

SIRS: By the Health laws of the Port, vessels arriving at Quarantine from infected places are compelled to discharge their cargoes and ride out a probation there of thirty days or less, in the discretion of the Health authorities, before they can proceed to the cities of New-York or Brooklyn; and the following, within the meaning of the statutes, have been declared infected ports, viz.: Havana, Matanzas, St. Thomas, Port-au Prince, Ponce and Sagua la Grande, St. Jago de Cuba, Trinidad de Cuba, Cienfuegos, San Juan de Los Remedios, and New Orleans.

It will be seen that this schedule embraces all the ports of consequence in the West Indies, and hence, that nearly every vessel from there arriving in New York, must be discharged, purified, ventilated and detained at Quarantine. Under present regulations, excepting where there have been cases of yellow fever on board, such vessels are permitted to lie at anchor at the upper Quarantine, where their hatches are opened on arriving and wind-sails inserted therein, to expel the infected atmosphere of their holds.

The upper Quarantine anchorage, therefore, being on its outer line nearly equidistant from Long Island to Staten Island, becomes necessarily, and, to a certain degree, a source of danger from infection, alike to each island, depending upon the virulence of the infection in the ports from whence the detained vessels arrive, and also very much upon the number of such vessels which may be at any one time ejecting the foul air of their holds between the two islands.

During the Quarantine season of 1856, when vessels in large numbers arrived from infected ports, the Health Officer recommended that all vessels arriving with yellow fever on board should be sent to the Lower Bay for ventilation and fumigation, and your Honorable Board approved of the suggestion. The reasons assigned for proposing such a change were, that it was not safe to allow such a class of vessels to ventilate their holds in the vicinity of barks and brigs retained for observation, and, besides, that it was otherwise dangerous to the public health that the poisoned effluvia from such vessels should be thrown off at any place in the Bay above the Narrows. This act of the Health authorities was highly approved of by the mass of the citizens, but not by the shipping interest of the port. The majority of ship-owners and consignees protested against the move as wholly unnecessary, on account of the public health, and as surely to be destructive to ships and cargoes in case that a severe storm should arise while their vessels were lying at anchor in the Lower Bay. But, notwithstanding such protestations, the experiment was fairly tried; and the result was that vessels in the Lower Bay encountered a storm with less damage than those which were riding at anchor in the upper anchorage. The conviction now, therefore, is general, that it is much safer, so far as regards the public health, to place infected vessels in the lower anchorage than to keep them above the Narrows, and that vessels can ride at anchor safely in the vicinity of the Spit, even in time of a severe storm. The negotiations of 1856 were reënacted in 1857, and are now the rule of action for the present season.

But the regulations relative to infected vessels referred to did not apply to the whole class; they were made operative only in relation to vessels having had yellow fever on board; and this discrimination in favor of vessels without disease, was based upon the belief that hey are far less dangerous to the public health than those upon which persons have sickened and died of infectious disease. To a certain extent, no doubt but what such discrimination is well founded and just, but judging from the actual Quarantine experience of the port, for the past three years, and even from the beginning of the institution, the difference of danger to the public health from the ventilation of infected vessels with sickness on board, on the contrary, is very inconsiderable.

The records of the Marine Hospital furnish conclusive proof that vessels and cargoes arriving at Quarantine from infected ports, or from places where yellow fever, however slightly, was prevailing as an epidemic, are sufficiently surcharged with poison to impart the disease to persons who have intercourse or dealing with them, no matter whether they enter port with or without sickness; and if such vessels are thus dangerous to individuals who inhale the atmosphere of their holds, such infected air, if it happen to be wafted to a locality favorable to its propagation, generation or increase, must inevitably give rise to an epidemic, or always be dangerous to the public health.

Assuming such to be true of the character of the air in the holds of infected vessels, and that incontrovertible facts lead to such conclusions, it follows that the process of fumigation, ventilation and purification of infected vessels and cargoes, should be carried on as remotely from the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and from the shores of Staten Island and Long Island, as is at all practicable with the necessities of commerce.

Since the establishment of Quarantine at its present site, and prior to 1856, with some few exceptions, all vessels from infected ports were detained at the old Quarantine anchorage, and there compelled to discharge and ventilate their holds; and during such period, at sundry times, several localities in the port suffered more or less with epidemic Yellow Fever.

I submit, therefore, that during the residue of the present Quarantine season, all vessels, irrespective of sickness on board of them, arriving from infected ports, should be ordered to come to at the lower anchorage, and there to open their hatches and insert wind-sails therein for thorough ventilation; and that no such vessel be allowed to come to the upper anchorage till several days after its arrival, and not then until it is thoroughly ventilated.

This suggestion or recommendation contemplates a material change, not only in respect to protecting the public health, but in regard to the practical operations of Quarantine, in which commercial men will take a lively interest. At first, the proposed change of anchorage for infected vessels will find great disfavor with the shipowners and merchants. Without understanding the practical operations of the proposed change, they will probably oppose it as an innovation, and incline to the opinion that, to compel infected vessels to anchor in the lower bay, and there to ride out a Quarantine of several days, before being allowed to proceed to the upper Quarantine, will be to impose upon them an additional restriction, which will be nearly intolerable. But the change of anchorage will have no such effects with the interests of shippers. It will not be to their disadvantage in the least, but, on the other hand, they, in common with the entire inhabitants of the port—of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, as well as those of Long Island and Staten Island—will unite in rejoicing when they see and know that the infected fleet, now lying at Quarantine, above the Narrows, is being lessened to a few vessels, which are discharging their cargoes, after having been ventilated in the lower bay. The infected fleet at anchor yesterday, at this old anchorage—vessels having arrived from sickly ports, without sickness on board—numbers sixty vessels. If the suggestions of a change in the anchorage, which are submitted, are approved of, this number of vessels above the Narrows will soon be diminished, and will not exceed one-sixth part thereof.

To order infected vessels on their arrival to come to for inspection in the lower anchorage, will materially increase the expenses, and add to the labor of the health authorities. It will call for the services of an extra Boarding Officer and special Port Warden, as well as a steam-tug to convey the said officers once a day to and from the lower anchorage. Such services were not contemplated by our health laws, yet, if your Honorable Board shall concur in the above recommendations, and will provide a suitable conveyance to and from the lower bay, I will engage to furnish an extra Boarding Officer to inspect the infected vessels.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
R. H. THOMPSON, Health-Officer.
QUARANTINE, July 19, 1858.

This communication having been read, the following resolutions were framed and proposed:

Resolved, That the communication of the Health Officer, made to the Board at its meeting this day, in relation to vessels arriving from infected ports, be received and placed on file, and that the recommendations therein contained be and are hereby approved.

Resolved, That the following be and hereby are declared infected ports, viz.: Havana, Matanzas, St. Thomas, Port au Prince, Ponce, Cardenas, St. Jago de Cuba, Cienfuegos, Juan de los Remedios and New-Orleans.

Resolved, That each branch and deputy pilot of this port be and is hereby directed to anchor any vessel under his charge, except those navigated by steam, coming from an infected port, within the range of the buoys marking the Lower Quarantine or anchorage, there to remain subject to the orders of the Health Officer.

Resolved, That a copy of this communication of the Health Officer, together with the preceding resolutions, be presented by the President of this Board to the Pilot Commissioners, with a request that they aid this Board in carrying the said resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That the Health Officer be and hereby is authorized and directed to employ a steam-tug for the purpose of visiting all vessels in the Lower Bay that may be anchored there subject to Quarantine, in accordance with the preceding resolutions, provided that the expense to be incurred thereby shall not exceed $15 for each day that such steam-tug may be so employed.

These resolutions were adopted, and the Board adjourned.

THE MAYOR AND THE CAB-DRIVERS.—On Monday a deputation of twenty-five carriage-drivers and hackmen waited upon the Mayor, in reference to the restrictions which have been placed upon them, with a view to suppress the extortions of the ticket-swindlers and others, directly or indirectly employed in plundering parties intending to go to California or other places by steamboat or rail. It was suggested that every needful caution would be secured if the owners of carriages were compelled to take out one license for each carriage, and that the driver wear and exhibit a corresponding badge. It is understood that the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on Ordinances will report favorably upon this proposition, and that they have framed a corresponding ordinance. Such drivers will be allowed to solicit for fares, the protection to the public being the badge, name and number exhibited and registered as the guarantee of their instant liability to arrest upon the proof of any fraudulent use of the accorded privilege. Each steamboat and railroad landing will have a place set apart for these men to stand and solicit, as in Baltimore, Boston and other cities, so as to prevent unnecessary intrusion upon foot-passengers in the street. It is understood that a meeting will be held of licensed hack-drivers on Wednesday evening, to form a "Protective Association," and none will be allowed to belong to it but citizens of good character, 21 years of age. Any imposition upon the public is to be followed by instant dismission from this Association. There are now about 800 hackmen in this City.

William Dixon, a stage driver, No. 923, was brought before the Mayor on Monday, and held to bail in $1,000 upon the charge of having run over two little girls in Broadway, named Hannah and Louisa Clifton. The affair occurred in Broadway, near Chambers street; the children being taken by Officer Arsdale to the Hospital, and it is reported that one of them is likely to be deprived of the sight of one of her eyes.

Six other hack drivers were fined for violation of the City ordinances.

It is expected that the Mayor's Police squad will be stationed at the Stonington, Fall River, and at the various steamboat landings, at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, the determination being very strong to break up, if possible, the "ticket swindle" system.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 19.

Before the Hon. Judge Hall.

Benjamin De Wolf et al. vs. 266 hhds. and 31 tcs. of Molasses and Thomas R. Gordon et al.—This was a libel for freight and demurrage by the owners of the brig *Europa*.

HALL, District Judge.—As against Herrira, Meyer & Co. the libelants in this case had no lien upon the cargo of the *Europa* beyond the amount of the freight mentioned in the bill of lading; but as against Gordon & Co., the charterers, they had a lien for the amount due under the charter party. If the draft of Herrira, Meyer & Co. had not been paid, they would have had a right (as against the libelants) to the possession of the molasses shipped, on paying the stipulated freight only; and the question in this case is therefore whether the claimants have succeeded to the rights of Herrira, Meyer & Co., or those of Gordon & Co., in the payment by the latter of the draft of Herrira, Meyer, & Co.

It is insisted by the claimants that Gordon & Co. acted as their agents in paying the draft of Herrira, Meyer & Co.; that they in fact paid the amount paid through their agents, and that they have the same rights which Herrira, Meyer & Co. had, prior to such payment, or rather on Gordon & Co. failing to make payment of their draft.

On the other hand, it is insisted that Gordon & Co. are still the sole parties interested in defeating the libelants' claim, and that the claimants had no interest in the cargo libeled.

It is clear from the evidence that the draft of Herrira, Meyer & Co. (deducting the discount allowed) was paid by Gordon & Co., by the check of the claimants, for an amount greater than the sum paid, without expressly declaring that such payment was paid by the claimants in order to make themselves purchasers for Herrira, Meyer & Co.; that the claimants paid Gordon & Co more than was paid the agent of Herrira, Meyer & Co.; that there was no express or specific arrangement between the agent of Herrira, Meyer & Co. and any agent of the claimants; that the latter aim to succeed to the rights of Herrira, Meyer & Co., and upon the whole evidence I am of the opinion that the claimants must stand in the place of Gordon & Co., and not stand as purchasers for Herrira, Meyer & Co. The libelants must, therefore, have a decree declaring that they had a lien on the property libeled for the amount due under the charter party, and it must be referred to a Commissioner to ascertain and report the amount.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—July 19.

STEAM ON FOURTH-AVENUE AGAIN.

The Mayor and Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police were served with an order, yesterday, directing them to show cause before Justice NELSON, at his residence, in Cooperstown, Otsego County, on Friday next, why an injunction should not issue restraining them from interfering with the New-Haven Railroad Company in their use of steam in the City of New-York, between Thirty-second and Forty-second streets. The order was served by Deputy-Marshal O'Keefe. The case is the same as that recently argued before Judge Horton, in which the Harlem Railroad Company were complainants.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—July 19.

Before Judge Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

James Gallatin, President, vs. Joseph M. Price et al.—Injunction dissolved, except as to surplus, after paying the amount due the Oriental Bank. Costs to abide event.

Joseph Brokam et al. vs. Joseph E. Smith.—Motion granted.

Wm. C. Watson et al. vs. Alfred Conkling.—Motion to strike out portions of answer granted and residue of answer to be made specific.

N. D. Wilkin vs. Henry G. Moore et al.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Habeas Corpus.—A complaint that John Fitten is confined in the Broome-street Police Station, and restrained of his liberty, by officer William H. Lefferts, without due process of law, and a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* was made and presented this morning. The writ was issued, returnable to-morrow.

Habeas Corpus to obtain the Custody of a Child.—Edward Reid makes an affidavit, showing that Josephine E. Reid, his daughter, and an infant, is restrained of her liberty by Elizabeth Reid, and petitions for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Petition granted. Writ made returnable to-morrow.

In the matter of the petition of Emma J. Robinson et al., infant children of Reuben B. Robinson.—In 1853 Reuben B. Robinson was divorced from his wife, on the ground of adultery committed by the husband. The custody of the children was given to the mother, and the sum of $200 was ordered to be paid to her for the support of each of them during minority. The mother having deceased, the children ask for the appointment of a trustee, to receive and pay over the moneys which would have been paid to the mother for their support. This is opposed by the father on the ground that the order of the Court expired with the death of the mother. He says that he is willing to support the children at his own house, claiming that he is entitled to their custody.

Held—That so long as the mother lived the judgment operated to give her the custody of the children, and to compel the father to provide her with the means for their support. Beyond that period the judgment ceases to have any effect. The father's rights over the children being restored, as he is bound to provide for all their wants, he is also entitled to their care and custody. The statute also shows that the petitioners are in error in supposing that a trust was created by the judgment of divorce, which continued for the benefit of the children after their mother's death. By the provisions of the Revised Statutes in regard to such payments, (2 R. S. Marg., p. 148, sec. 57,) the provision for the children is to be made by an order, or *between the parties*. The order or judgment is only to be between the parties—husband and wife. When that relation is terminated by the death of either, the object of the order and its vitality ceases, and the surviving party is restored to his or her natural rights. The prayer of the petitioners denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 19.

Before the Hon. Judge Bosworth.

PRACTICE—OPINION.

Hewlett vs. Brown.—On the 9th of June last, a notice was served on defendant, requiring him to appear on the 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M., before J. S. BOSWORTH, a Justice of this Court, &c., and "to be examined as a witness, pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Procedure for such purpose." The notice further stated, "and if you refuse or neglect to attend, you will be liable to be punished as for a contempt of Court, and your answer stricken out; and we shall apply for such relief against you, and for such further and other relief as is provided for by said Code."

The defendant not attending on the 15th, another Judge of the Court, on an affidavit of that fact, and of service of the notice, made an order that "the answer of the defendant herein be stricken out."

Defendant now moves to vacate that order, and moves on the papers before named, and on an affidavit, that he was neither summoned nor subpœnaed to attend, and that his fees for attending as a witness were not tendered, and that he told the person serving the notice he should not attend unless his fees, as a witness, were paid.

BOSWORTH, J.—No witness is obliged to attend Court, or before an officer out of Court, to be examined, unless paid the usual fees allowed by law. 2 R. S. 401, § 52 and 54.

Sections 390, 391, 392 and 394 enable either party to make the other a witness, and prescribe the means for procuring and compelling this attendance. I think a *party*, when made a *witness* by his adversary, is as much entitled to fees, as a condition to creating a duty to attend and be sworn, as any third person.

Under the notice served on the defendant he could not be punished for a contempt for not attending, unless first brought up on an attachment, or served with an order to show cause, to the end that he might show, if he could, a sufficient excuse for not attending, such as sickness, or other inability.

The notice does not, in terms, state that a motion would be made on the 15th to strike out the answer or punish for a contempt.

When notice of a motion is necessary, it must be served eight days before the time appointed for the hearing. Code, § 402. The notice in question was served but six days.

The fact which created the right to have the answer stricken out, if any such fact exists, did not exist when the notice was served, but only occurred on the 15th, the day the order was made. Since its alleged occurrence, the defendant has had no opportunity to be heard in respect to it, except upon this motion.

I think the order was irregular, because the defendant was not summoned to attend, and because his fees as a witness were not paid. Whether the answer could have been stricken out, on a motion made for that purpose, on due notice, if witness's fees had been paid, although no summons was served, is a question not before me. The proceeding to punish for a contempt, or to strike out a name, must be based on affidavits to be served with a notice of motion for an attachment, or to strike out the answer, according as the one relief or the other is sought.

The notice actually served did not advise the defendant that a motion would be made on the 15th to strike out his answer, and if it did, it was too short to enable the plaintiff to then make such a motion.

If I supposed the Judge who made the order passed upon these questions, I should deem it my duty to deny the present motion, and leave the defendant to his remedy, by an appeal.

But I think I may consider that the length of the service of the notice was overlooked, as a notice of trial and inquest often is; although in theory, and generally in practice, a party is required to produce it, and prove due service before an inquest will be permitted to be taken. The motion is granted, but without costs of it to either party. No point was made on this hearing that the defendant's only remedy was an appeal from the order he now seeks to vacate.

The Boston *Transcript* states, on authority, that the report of Dr. Walker's resignation of the Presidency of Harvard College is *wholly without foundation*. He has not resigned, "to take effect at Commencement," nor has he any thought of retiring from the station, which he fills to universal acceptance.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

MICHIGAN.

Coldwater, Branch County.—The wheat harvest has just commenced in this county—by far the largest one (in number of acres) in its history. The early-sown wheat has most generally escaped damage from "weevil," but, at the same time, has sustained injury from "rust," and will shrink some. Late-sown wheat has suffered to a great extent from "weevil." On the whole we cannot count our crop any more than an average one. Corn, oats and barley are coming on finely. There is also a large yield of hay.

Marshall, Calhoun County.—The wheat is injured somewhat by "weevil," but there will be a full average crop, and it is now fit for harvest.

Flint, Genesee County.—Wheat has promised well until lately; within a short time, there has been much complaint of the "midge;" many think it will reduce it to half a crop. Corn is backward, owing to the rains in May and June; probably not more than half the usual quantity was planted, and it did not come up good; will probably be less than half the usual crop. Oats and grass fair.

Brooklyn, Jackson County.—There is a general complaint among farmers of wheat shrinking, being struck with the "rust." We presume that not one-half the amount of wheat will be harvested in this county as was anticipated two weeks ago. Corn is coming on finely. Hay is abundant.

Adrian, Lenawee County.—There never was in this county a greater burden of wheat, though the weather is unfavorable, being warm and wet. Corn is doing well, and will be a tolerable crop. Generally speaking, we have no cause of complaint as to produce prospects; indeed, it would seem now that we shall pass the average.

MISSISSIPPI.

Carrollton, Carroll County.—The product of this county is chiefly cotton. The prospects now are more favorable than could have been expected after the heavy Spring rains. An average crop may be made, if the season should be favorable and the Fall late. Corn is extensively cultivated, and looks well. Cotton is the only crop we raise for market.

VIRGINIA.

Covington, Alleghany County.—The wheat crop in this county is quite a failure,—all others are good.

Fincastle, Botetourt County.—Same as Alleghany County.

GEORGIA.

Cassville, Cass County.—The products of this county are chiefly corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c. The wheat crop is short. The prospects now are that corn will make a fine yield, and cotton an average crop.

Fayetteville, Fayette County.—This county produces chiefly corn, wheat, and cotton. Wheat is harvested—a good average crop. Prospects of cotton and corn are good. Cotton average. Corn first-rate.

Atlanta, Fulton County.—Wheat, cotton and corn. Wheat is harvested, a good average crop. The prospects for corn are good, none better. From present appearances there will be an average crop of cotton.

ALABAMA.

Claiborne, Monroe County.—This county produces chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now for cotton are fair, for corn *good*.

TEXAS.

Marshall, Harrison County.—The products are chiefly cotton, corn, wheat, oats and potatoes. The prospects now are for cotton good. Corn moderate; a sufficiency will be produced to support the country, and, should we have a few more seasonable rains, a superabundance. The oat and wheat crop *failed*, causing some loss, but our staples are corn and cotton, which are both doing well.

THE CROPS.

WISCONSIN.

A correspondent, writing from Prairie du Chien, July 14, to the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, says:

"I have taken some pains to inquire at the several stations as to the rust in the Wheat crop, and I find that as far as Mazomanie, 118 miles from Milwaukee, there is more or less rust in both the Winter and the Spring Wheat, (but it is not so bad as some croakers have anticipated,) and Barley is badly blighted; but when you reach the valley of the Wisconsin, there is very little rust in the Wheat. In fact, it is scarcely injured at all. At Lone Rock, we were shown some excellent specimens of Spring Wheat already harvested, with not a particle of rust. In truth, we believe that Milwaukee this Fall will favorably feel the effects of the good Wheat crop in the Valley and the tributaries of the Wisconsin."

The Adams County *Independent* says: "The crops in this vicinity are as a general thing looking finely. Winter Wheat, however, is a great deal of it rusting ruinously. Several large pieces in this county, we are told by different farmers, will scarcely be worth harvesting. This, we learn by our exchanges, seems to be the case in many parts of the State. Spring Wheat bids fair to yield abundantly. Corn has grown more within the past three weeks than it generally does in six, at this season; wet weather kept it backward for a long time, but most fields are at present forward enough; some are silked out. Oats are heavy, and Sugar Cane, of which there is considerable in this vicinity, is thriving well."

A letter from Monroe, Greene County, July 12, reports that the wheat crop in all this section of the country, that is, for fifty miles around, will be a partial failure. Can't be over one-third of a crop. In other sections, we are not posted, but believe the crop of this State will be very light.

The Waukesha *Republican* says: "Indications are now common in this locality, that the wheat crop of this year, will be no more than half a crop, and perhaps not that. Winter wheat has been considered for some time in danger from the rust, and these fears have given place to the conviction that the crop throughout the State will be very light. On Rock Prairie, the same may be said of nearly all crops. Spring wheat is giving unmistakable evidence of becoming badly rusted, besides the growth in general is very small. Corn—the crop that has been considered almost a failure *in toto*, bids fair to be the most productive crop grown this year. Oats will be remarkably good. Potatoes never better, from the present indications, but for fruit there are no hopes."

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune*, July 16, in publishing several letters relative to the crops, sums up thus:

"The accounts are gloomy enough, so far as small grain is concerned. A panic evidently prevails upon the subject throughout the country. While we have no doubt that immense damage has been done to wheat and oats, that many fields which promised well a fortnight ago will not be worth the harvesting, and that others will not give half of an average yield, still we are confident that the result, taking the country at large, will be more satisfactory than the majority of our correspondents now anticipate. We have passed through such panics before, and this has been our invariable experience."

OHIO.

The Columbus *Journal* contains the reports from 54 counties as rendered to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. In 29 counties wheat is marked "good" or "excellent"—in 20 counties is marked from half to seven-eighths crop—in 10 counties it is marked "average," or "above average," or "fair." The best report on fruit is one county marked "one-third crop," but generally fruit is marked "failure" or the next thing to it. But few counties report at all on oats; eight, however, report "fair" or "average" crops; as many more report them "rusty" or "bad" or from half to seven-eighths crop. On corn 19 counties report half crop; 18 report corn as "good," and balance as "indifferent," "bad," or less than half crop. Fifty-three counties mark grass as "good," "excellent," "above average," but one county putting it down as "less than average."

At the State Republican Convention, held at Columbus on July 13, measures were taken to arrive at the probable yield of the fields throughout Ohio. Every county being represented there, and the most of them, too, by men the best qualified to judge as to the agricultural prospects, no better plan could have been devised to get at an intelligent conclusion. The general estimate, as made from the several reports from every part of the State, was that the wheat will be a little below an average crop, that corn will be about half a crop, oats a failure, barley and grass very good.

The Ohio *Statesman*, July 17, in giving a summary of the crop-news from its Ohio exchanges, remarks:

"That the accounts are generally cheering relative to wheat and corn, but the oats crop is considered not so good. Though the present harvest may not be a superabundant one, yet the yield will be sufficient to supply the demand for home consumption at moderate prices, with a large excess for foreign sale."

The Masillon *News*, July 10, reports that "most of the farmers in this vicinity will finish cutting their wheat this week. The general impression is, that there will be more than an average crop of Mediterranean, but not much more than half a crop of white wheat."

MISSOURI.

The Palmyra *Whig* assumes that the bulk of the Wheat crop in Marion County has been harvested. "All things considered, the yield ought to be deemed highly satisfactory. An unusually large quantity of ground was seeded last Fall, and with the exception of a few fields injured by the rust, and others on low ground injured by heavy falls of rain, the yield is good. We do not yet know precisely as to the quality of the Grain, but presume it is plump and well filled out. A few more days of clear weather will suffice for cutting the entire remainder of the crop. The corn is progressing finely, and altogether the farmers of Marion have good reason to congratulate themselves on the prospect of the crop for 1858."

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, July 16, observes that the Wheat crop has been gathered in, adding: "The inquiry naturally made is, what is the quantity and quality, and what will be the price? From a careful examination of our Virginia exchanges, we believe the yield will not be over two-thirds of an average. The *quality* is not equal to an average. It was, however, harvested in much more favorable weather than last year, and, with the slightest care, must come into market in good order. It will be remembered that, last year, much of the Wheat came into market in a damaged condition. The mills in Richmond make nothing but superior flour, which can be made only of sound wheat, of full weight. Our crop is short, and much of it such quality as is unsuited to our millers. The capacity for the production of flour has been increased."

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 19, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	South'n Boats.
Ashes, bbls	25	21	—
Flour, bbls	10,312	1,811	724
Wheat, bushels	38,306	—	2,507
Corn, bushels	32,898	—	—
Oats, bushels	3,200	72	—
Provisions, pkgs	77	116	207
Whisky, bbls	300	125	—

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., in lots, at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market exhibits much firmness,—for goods adapted to the Fall trade,—for which there exists increasing inquiry,—chiefly from distant buyers. Stocks continue moderate, with a somewhat restricted production. In Boston—according to the Boston *Shipping List*—trade has somewhat increased during the past week, "but has only been moderate for the season, and the Fall business as yet does not come up to general expectation. There is quite a number of buyers in market, but the irregularity of prices renders them cautious. The stock in the hands of dealers is pretty large, although not so large as in some previous years at this season. There will, however, evidently be stock enough to meet all the wants of the trade, and buyers who visit us will find no trouble in making their selections. Advices from California to the 19th of June, report the market exceedingly dull for most descriptions. Light Hungarian and half welt heavy Calf Boots were in some demand but paying no profit. Brogans and gaiters were very dull and the market overstocked. India Rubbers were quite neglected; best brands double sole long top Boots could not be quoted over $56@$57, 90 days for a round lot; Knee Boots, $42@$45, on the same terms; and ordinary brands nominal at $21@$30 ₩ dozen. The exports from Boston to San Francisco the past week have been 572 cases; from New York, 243 cases." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom House has been as follows:

	1858.	1857.
For the week—cases	3,240	8,671
Since Jan 1	98,655	104,527
Total	101,895	113,198

COFFEE—Rio is in fair demand, and is stiffly held. Sales, 1,600 bags, at 10½c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. Receipts of Rio during the week ending this evening, nearly 30,000 bags. Stock of Rio this evening, about 40,000 bags. 130 bags Maracaibo have been sold at 11½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is less active, yet prices continue to favor sellers. This day's business comprises 1,000 bales, at very full rates. We repeat our quotations, though it has been stated that some lots of Middling brought a shade higher prices:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	11	11	11	11
Middling	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜

ESTIMATED STOCK OF COTTON IN LIVERPOOL.

	July 2, 1858.	July 2, 1857.
American	551,870	493,810
Other kinds	77,490	114,510
Total	629,360	618,320

Increase of stock July 2, 1858, bales........11,040

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits more animation and firmness for desirable kinds of State and Western Flour. The current receipts are limited. The demand is good for home use and moderate for shipment. Holders appear to be less eager to sell. Prices of common brands have improved slightly; sales have been reported of 14,700 bbls.

Sour, ₩ bbl	$3 40@$3 75
Superfine State	3 85@ 3 90
Extra State	4 00@ 4 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 85@ 3 95
Superfine Ohio	3 90@ 3 95
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 05@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 85@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 65@ 7 00

Canadian continues rather scarce and quiet at former prices; sales 400 bbls., in lots, at from $4 25@$5 25 for low to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is in better demand, at strengthening rates. Sales 3,250 bbls., at $4 50@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet, at $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey; $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; and $19 50 for Brandywine, ₩ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is in better request at firmer and rising prices. Sound lots continue scarce. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 75,000 bushels, including good ordinary to fair White Canadian at $1 12@$1 15; ordinary to fair White Western at $1 06@$1 13, the latter rate for Michigan, in store; very choice White Michigan at $1 28; good Red Western (Winter) at $1 05; fair Milwaukee Club at 90c.@92c.; (it is said 96c. have been refused for a strictly prime lot, from store;) inferior Chicago Spring for the most part, nominally at 78c.@83c.; fair to prime do. do. at 85c.@88c.; new White Southern at $1 40; and new Red at $1 15, ₩ bushel. Corn is more active and is dearer, with very little sound available. Sales 58,000 bushels at 61c.@75c. for unsound and inferior mixed Western; 83c. for sound mixed Western; 85c for Yellow Western, not strictly prime; 91c. for round Yellow, and 92c. for prime Yellow Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet steady, at 68c.@70c. ₩ bushel. 21,000 bushels were sold within the range. Barley is inactive and nominal at 54c.@62c. ₩ bushel. A small lot of Barley Malt was sold at 70c. ₩ bushel. Oats are moderately inquired for at previous quotations; Western, 45½c.@46½c.; State, 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c.; Southern, 32c.@40c., ₩ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—In Boston, according to the *Shipping List*, 1,580 bales have been sold, including "1,180 bales, part to arrive, 2.15@2.16 lbs average, at 14¾c.; 400 bales, 2.18 lbs. average, at 15c., part 6 months, and part less 3 ₩ cent. for cash; and 50 rolls at 11¾c., less 3 ₩ cent. for cash. Standard Cloth at the close is held firm at 15c., 6 months."

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales at 45c.@50c., cash, ₩ 100 lbs. In Charleston, last week, hay was quite plenty and heavy. 1,000 bales North River arrived. The demand for it was limited at 72c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs. Rather than sell at these rates, the leading holders were storing what they held. In Boston, Eastern Hay opened at $12, and closed at $13, cash, ₩ ton.

HEMP—In Boston, since Tuesday last, sales have been made of 900 bales Jute, part at $92 50 ₩ ton; and 1,000 bales Manilla, at 7¾c. ₩ lb.; each 6 months' credit.

HIDES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 5,500 prime Buenos Ayres at 25c., usual credits; and 6,000 Orinoco on terms not disclosed.

HOPS—Sales 80 bales last year's crop at 5c.@7c. cash, ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is quiet at $23@$24 ₩ ton, usual terms. Mr. THOS. THORBURN's Glasgow Circular reviews the Scotch Iron trade for the three months ending July 1, thus: "On the publication of last quarterly report, showing an increase in the stock, which caused some degree of sensitiveness, the price of Pig Iron fell from 55s. to 52s. by the end of April, and has since then fluctuated between these quotations, averaging, in April, 53s. 3d.; in May, 54s. 3d.; and in June, 52s. 6d. ₩ ton for mixed numbers. Though these low prices have conduced to extensive exports, still they, with the local consumption amounting to the large quantity of 226,006 tons, are slightly less than the production, which reached 235,000 tons. The stocks have, therefore only increased, during the quarter, 9,000 tons, and are now, (Carron stock not included,) 196,000 tons in makers' and warehouse-keepers' stores, against 103,000 tons twelve months ago, when the price was 75s."

LIME—Rockland, 55c. for Common and 80c. for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate demand at our quotations. New-Orleans 40c.; Porto Rico 27c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 25c.@32c.; Clayed Cuba 23c.@24c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@45c. ₩ gallon: and 1,700 bbls. common Resin at $1 62½, afloat, and $1 67½, in yard, ₩ 310 lbs.—the latter rate for strained.

OILS—Linseed is generally held at 75c. and over. Sales were reported, in lots, at 74c.@75c., cash, ₩ gallon. Other kinds exhibit no alteration.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand, and prices favor sellers. The transactions include 500 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$17, chiefly at $16 85@$16 90 for Mess, $18 75@$19 for Clear, and $13 75@$14 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, and are stiffly held, at 7¾c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is moderately inquired for within a range of from 9c.@11c. ₩ lb. Lard is salable and firm; sales 300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to prime; and 11¼c. for No. 1 ₩ lb. Beef is in demand, at full rates; sales 275 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 4c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 300 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—In Boston, 600 bags Crude brought 8½c., and 250 bags Nitrate Soda, part 4¾c. ₩ lb., 6 months.

SEEDS—8,600 bags Calcutta Linseed changed hands in Boston, at $2, cash, ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and prices are buoyant; sales 1,650 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 6½c.@7¼c., including, however, some Porto Rico, at 7¼c.@8¼c., and Melado, at 4c.@5c. ₩ lb. Also, an invoice of Manilla, in bond, to be sent North, said to have been at $7 31 ₩ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales 8,000 lbs. Prime, at 9⅜c.@9½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 335 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 24c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there have been engaged 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d.@2s.; 45,000 bushels Grain, at 6¼d.@6½d., in bulk, and 7d. in ship's bags; Cotton, at 3 16d @7-32d. ₩ lb.; and Heavy Goods, at 17s. 6d.@20s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d.; Grain, 7d.; Resin and Turpentine, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d., ₩ 280 lbs.; Tierce Beef, 4s.; Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. For Glasgow—1,100 bbls. Naval Stores, 2s. 6d.@3s. 3d.; and Heavy Goods, at 17s. 6d. For Hamburg, by steamer, 150 tcs. Rice, at 25s.; and 20 tons Measurement Goods, at 35s. For Bremen, Cotton ½c.; Tobacco, 20s.

Charleston Rice Market.

During the week ending July 16, there were *received* 2,076 tcs. clean, and 2,500 bushels rough; *sold* nearly all the clean at $2 62½@$3 25, chiefly at $2 75@$2 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.; *exported* 2,021 tcs., including 1,427 tcs. to New-York, and 186 tcs. to Boston. Remaining on shipboard not cleared, July 17, 752 tcs. Freights to New-York, Rice 50c.@62½c. ₩ tc., in sailing vessel, and 62½c.@75c. ₩ tc. in steamship.

Mr. George Vandenhoff, the popular actor and dramatic reader, received the honorary degree of A. M. at the recent Commencement of Georgetown College.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
LAST TWO WEEKS.
An opportunity never before realized for buying the RICHEST FRENCH MANTLES
At MERELY NOMINAL PRICES,
By order of the French Court of Bankruptcy,
The Entire Stock of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND
and JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
In order to declare a final dividend to the creditors in Europe,
Is now offered for sale
At No. 361 Broadway,
Between Thompson and Taylor's Saloons,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS AND DUSTERS,
THE RICHEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED GOODS,
Ever seen in the country,
AT PRICES TRULY INCREDIBLE.
W. D. ESTERRE.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
5,000 yards fine BLACK and WHITE MUSLINS, 10 cents.
6,000 yards fine BLACK AND WHITE MULLHOUSE, 12½ cents.
8,000 yards Beautiful CHALLIS DE LAINES, 12½ cts
8,000 yards New Materials for TRAVELING DRESSES, 15 cents.
8,000 yards New Materials for TRAVELING DRESSES 28 cents.
10,000 yards the very best ENGLISH CALICOES, 10 cts
5,000 BLACK BAREGE ROBES, at HALF-PRICE.
MANTILLAS and BONNETS at 40 per cent reduction.
Strangers will please observe—
W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THE LAST WEEK
OF AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF MANTILAS.
JEAN DE LA MAIR, Proprietor.
No 599 Broadway.
A. M. SYME, Agent
The store will be closed on MONDAY, July 26.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR
AUGUST,
NOW READY.

CONTENTS.

DAPHNAIDES.
THE ROMANCE OF A GLOVE.
TO ———.
THE SINGING BIRDS AND THEIR SONGS
OUR TALKS WITH UNCLE JOHN.
AN EVENING MELODY.
CHESONCOOK
MY CHILDREN
THE KINLOCH ESTATE AND HOW IT WAS SETTLED.
"BRINGING OUR SHEAVES WITH US."
FARMING LIFE IN NEW-ENGLAND.
LES SALONS DE PARIS
THE DISCOVERIES OF THE NORTH CAPE.
THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE.
THE TRUSTEE'S LAMENT.
THE POCKET CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.
LITERARY NOTICES.

This Magazine is now acknowledged to stand at the head of the American Monthlies. The present number will be found to sustain its well-earned reputation. "Learning without dullness, entertainment without frivolity."

TERMS—$3 per annum, or 25 cents a number. Upon the receipt of the price, the publishers will send the Magazine, post paid, to any part of the United States.

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PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.,
Publishers, No. 13 Winter st., Boston.

USEFUL TO EVERYBODY.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED,
By D. APPLETON & CO, Nos 346 and 348 Broadway,
THE HANDY-BOOK ON PROPERTY LAW,
In a series of Letters. By LORD ST. LEONARDS (Sir EDWARD SUGDEN.) 1 vol, 16mo, cloth. 75 cents.

From the Tribune.

This excellent little work gives the plainest instructions in all matters connected with selling, buying, mortgaging, leasing, settling and devising estates; and informs us of our relations to our properties, our wives, our children, and our liabilities as trustees, executors, &c., &c.

From the Examiner.

These letters, indorsed with the name of Sugden, will be a Handy-Book in half the houses of the land. In easy language, neither dry nor flippant they give, we believe, the best half-crown's worth of information upon worldly matters that a prudent man can buy. We might almost add, he is an imprudent man who does not master its contents.

From the Athenæum.

The present is indeed a "Handy Book," which all may understand; and we shall hereafter no more pity a gentleman who gets engulfed in one of the legal quicksands here pointed out, than we pity the man who gets into the water in skating round a danger-pole.

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WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100.

Our new descriptive catalogue of 60 octavo pages, embraces a larger collection and better variety of Standard, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Books than that of any other book-selling establishment in the country; also, contains greater inducements than ever before offered, *mailed free to any address*. Send for a Catalogue.

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NEW MUSIC.—"KIND WORDS CAN NEVER Die," duet and chorus, price 25 cents; "The Angels told me so" duet and chorus, 25 cents; "Oh, give me back my Mountain Home," quartette 25 cents: "Grave of Rosabel," song with chorus, 25 cents; "A Mother's Prayer," song, 25 cents; "My Lost Carrie's Grave," ballard, 25 cents; "The Empire," or Reich's Quadrilles, 35 cents; Les Lancers Quadrilles 25 cents; "Swinging Schottisch," with beautiful vignette of three children in a swing, 35 cents; "Theresa Polka," 25c. all of which are recommended. Mailed, postage free. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tanel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, postage free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

THE KNICKERBOCKER FOR AUGUST contains a Steel-Plate Engraving of Dr. J. W. Francis, with a pen-and-ink portrait by Henry T. Tuckerman, and the Doctor's Address on Long Island; also, "Mrs. Potiphar and Women of Homer," &c. &c. Single copies 25 cents. For sale everywhere. JOHN A. GRAY, Publisher, Nos. 16 and 18 Jacob-st., New York.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH—AN INQUIRY into the right of visit or approach by *Ships-of-War*, by JAMES WHITMAN, Esq., S. A. Published by JAMES MILLER. No 436 Broadway. Price 20 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

YALE, 1843.—THE CLASS OF 1843 WILL MEET in New-Haven on Wednesday, July 28, 1858. A general attendance is requested and expected.
D. WM. HAVENS, Secretary.
EAST HAVEN, Conn., July 19, 1858.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock.
GEO. W. WHEELER, R. S.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT CAN BE made in the purchase of the patent of a new steam gauge; the instrument is very correct in its operation and costs less to manufacture than any other gauge in the United States. One of the instruments can be seen in operation in the engine room of the *Times*, and also at the *Tribune*. For full particulars and reference, call upon L. CHESNUTWOOD, Nos. 12 and 14 Warren st.

$1.000 TO $1,200 WILL PURCHASE the stock fixtures and everything complete of a first-class fancy and music store, established 12 years, within a short distance of the City. To a person wishing a light, pleasant and profitable business this is a chance seldom offered. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address S. C., Box No. 50, Paterson, N J.

PARTNER OR AN ASSISTANT WANTED, with a small capital, for manufacturing and sale of a new and valuable article, yielding one hundred per cent. profit; demand unlimited. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Also, agents wanted to sell rights through out the States. Apply at Room No. 12, *Times* Building, No. 40 Park-Row.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE A RESTAURANT and bar room, located in one of the most public thoroughfares down town; now doing a good business. The eating department will be sold separate, if preferred. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock P. M., at No. 478 Canal-st., corner Vestry.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO AN energetic young man, who can command a capital of $12,000, to connect himself with a concern established over sixty years. Satisfactory reference will be required and given. Address Box, No. 1,511 Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a fancy millinery store; can be had upon the most reasonable terms. Address MILLINERY, Box No. 109 *Times* office, for two days.

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GOLD WATCHES, DIAMONDS, FINE Jewelry, and Sterling Silver-Ware, Real Albata Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c.
GOLD WATCHES FROM $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market.
A written guarantee given with our articles to be as represented. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY, Nos. 119 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK
of the
POPULAR REPRESENTATIONS
of
THE IRISH BOY
and
YANKEE GAL,
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
Whose chaste and beautiful performances have been received by
CROWDED HOUSES,
Stamped by the Press and public as the most finished and versatile
ARTISTS OF THE TIME.
MONDAY EVENING, July 19, 1858,
Will be performed
THE IRISH DOCTOR.

Mickey Maginnis	Mr. W. J. Florence

To be followed by the protean farce, by Mr. H. H. Paul, Esq., of London, called
TWICE MARRIED.

Castolla, a bal masqué costumer	Mrs. W. J. Florence
Señora Percapena, with grand dance, La Mandrillina	Mrs. W. J. Florence
Mlle. La Page, with a French song, "Les Yeux Bleus"	Mrs. W. J. Florence
Vesuvius Vasa de Vere, a cadet of the Polytechnic School of Prussia	Mrs. W. J. Florence
Vivian Ripple, a painter	Mr. W. J. Florence

The evening's performances will conclude with a roaring petite drama, called
THE IRISH BARON;
or,
THE IRISHMAN IN FRANCE.

Hulda Condaffer, a Yankee gal, with her new songs, "Johnny was a Shoemaker" and "My Mary Ann"	Mrs. W. J. Florence
Lord Flannigan, from home	Mr. W. J. Florence

Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8.
To-morrow, Wednesday—Sixteenth night of the FLORENCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1858.
Tickets 50 cents—No Reserved Seats.
COLUMBUS,
THE GALLIANT CAPTING,
THE MAID OF MOBILE,
BLAKE,
BROUGHAM,
WHEATLEIGH and DAVENPORT
Mrs. BLAKE, Misses ADA CLIFTON and IDA VERNON,
All on the same evening.
Promenade Concert in the ILLUMINATED GARDEN.
POPPING THE QUESTION.
COLUMBUS.
Mr. Brougham..............as..............Columbus.
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets..............50 cents | Orchestra seats ...75 cents

JONES'S WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
WITH A
FANCY FAIR,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.
The unparalleled success of the late Musical Festival, and the constant inquiries made respecting its repetition, induce the belief that a still more complete and grander Fête would meet with even greater success. Arrangements have therefore been made for opening the whole of this noble
PARK OF SIXTY-THREE ACRES,
ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,
for a
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
When the whole will be arranged in the style of the
CREMORNE GARDENS IN LONDON
and the
PRES CATALANS IN PARIS.
The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,
supported by more than
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS.
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS,
WITH
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
PRIZES
to the value of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
will also be offered to such
TURNER AND SING-VEREINS
as may signify their desire to compete for them.
The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Particulars will be given in future advertisements.
CONDUCTORS:
M. MARETZEK. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PALACE GARDENS.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS!
NEW MUSICAL FEATURES!
In consequence of the
GREAT POPULARITY
to which
THE GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS,
given under the
experienced direction of the celebrated composer
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
have attained, and in compliance with the general wish of the
THOUSANDS
who throng the
COOL AND SPACIOUS WALKS
of the
PALACE GARDENS,
the proprietors have concluded
to give
THREE GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS
EVERY WEEK, until further notice
These unprecedentedly popular concerts will be given on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS.
TO NIGHT
THE PALACE GARDEN POLKA,
an original, beautiful and brilliant
Composition by Mr. THOMAS BAKER,
will be performed for the first time.
SPLENDID FIREWORKS
will be exhibited in the intermissions.
Admittance 25 cents.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD........Proprietor | S. BLEEKER..Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Concluding with, last week, of
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN, THE WIZARD AND VENTRILOQUIST, whose Necromantic and very romantic, delightfully diabolic, laughably incomprehensible and perplexingly comic MIRACLES IN APPEARANCE, are the admiration of all who witness them. THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK is now here, as well as the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, the famous Happy Family, &c. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children, under 10, 13 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

SPORTING.

GREAT BASE-BALL MATCH—POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the storm on Tuesday, 13th inst., the Committee announce that the match will take [illegible] Tuesday, 20th inst., at the Fashion Course, near [illegible]

Steamer *Iolas* leaves Fulton Market Slip at 10 A. [illegible] 1 P. M., to connect with cars for the course.

Extra stages will be furnished at the Peck-slip [illegible] Williamsburg.

Extra boats will be run on the Greenpoint Ferry, [illegible] of 10th and 23d sts., New York.

Should the weather again prove unfavorable, due notice will be given.

COMMITTEE:
JOS. B. JONES, THOS. S. DAKIN, JAS. W. DAVIS.

BOATS, BOATS.—PLEASURE BOATS OF ALL lengths, styles and models, can be had at the Race, Sail, and Fancy Boat and Oar Bazaar of INGERSOLL, No. 250 South-st. Remember, 150 boats on hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON's Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON's Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON's Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON's Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

GEO. R. JACKSON's Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

WILLIAM H. KINSLEY,
COMMISSION WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 11 Gold-st., (near Maiden-lane,) New-York.
Manufacturers of Patent Medicines and of Druggists' articles may introduce or dispose of the same to the best advantage by consigning as above. Orders for Drugs executed with dispatch at the lowest market rates.
WILLIAM BURGER,
late wholesale druggist of Cortlandt-st., office as above.
Purchases, sales, advances, notes, &c., negotiated.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No 144 Grand-st.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish, oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

LORD'S PATENT COUPLING.—THIS VALuable Coupling has attracted the attention of carriage builders and public generally. It occupies only three feet in the inside circle in turning, and your carriage cannot upset. The wheels in turning also are thrown so far apart that two steps can be used, which for ladies is invaluable. The right for this City or State for sale or exchange. Call and see the model at No. 487 Broadway, where this Coupling can be had for new or old buggies.
E. V. CHANT.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Popping the Question—Columbus.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Irish Doctor—Twice Married—The Irish Baron.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Clandare—The Dead Boxer—Wandering Minstrel.

PALACE GARDEN—Corner Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street—Grand Promenade Concert.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Africa* leaves New York for Liverpool	July 21
The *Fulton* leaves New-York for Southampton	July 21
The *City of Edinburg* leaves N. Y. for Glasgow	July 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

☞ The European mails by the Cunard steamer *Africa* will close, at the New-York Post Office, to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued This Morning, in season to mail by the United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price—In wrappers, ready for mailing, 5 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Pacific mail steamship *Star of the West*, Captain Gray, will leave to-day for Aspinwall, with a full complement of passengers and the California mails. The effect of the Frazer River gold excitement is already beginning to be felt in the increase of emigration to California; there was quite a number of Canadians among the crowd on board this steamer. The *St. Louis* also sails to-day with troops for Oregon.

The arrival of the *Canada* at Boston places us in possession of European files and correspondence. Some additional particulars of interest will be found elsewhere in our columns.

The Liverpool packet-ship *Neptune*, Capt. Peabody, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, reports that she exchanged signals with H. B. M. steam frigate *Agamemnon* on the 22d of June, in lat. 54° 34', long. 25° 10' west; and that the same night a large frigate passed him, steering to the southward, which he took to be the United States steam-frigate *Niagara*. Two days afterwards the *Neptune* experienced a hurricane from S. W. to N. W., during which she lost a whole suit of sails, with many of her spars, and sprung her mainmast. She arrived in a leaky condition. The *Alice Munroe* saw the squadron five days later, and brought letters from Mr. Field.

Our advices from Rio Janeiro are to the 9th ult., from Buenos Ayres to the 28th of May, and from Montevideo to the 31st. The letter of our correspondent at Rio will be found to contain a clear *résumé* of political intelligence to the latest dates.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, from the Gulf of Mexico, bound to Portsmouth, N. H., arrived at Norfolk, Va., yesterday, with her machinery damaged.

We find in the Baltimore papers the proceedings of a meeting of slaveholders on the eastern shore of Maryland, held in Chestertown, Kent County, on Saturday last. The meeting was called to "take into consideration the proper measures to be adopted to promote the better security of slave property," &c., and was numerously attended by leading citizens. The direct cause for calling the meeting seems to have been the belief that there are living in the neighborhood some few "mischievous and evil-disposed persons who have secretly and clandestinely operated to induce slaves to abscond, and, in some instances, to aid them in escaping," and it was resolved unanimously not to traffic or deal with any man who will not "openly and plainly, without limitation or modification, express his detestation of everything like tampering with slaves to assist or induce them to abscond."

A National Convention of the Sons of Malta assembled in the Grand Council Chambers in Philadelphia yesterday morning. The different lodges in each State were well represented, there being about three hundred and fifty delegates present. The Committee on Finance reported that $78 565-42 was distributed for charitable purposes by the Order throughout the United States in 1857, and at the commencement of the present year $1,596-25 remained in the hands of the Grand Treasurer. The Convention will continue its session to-day.

William T. Porter, Editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, died yesterday morning. He had been gradually failing for some time past, and, while his death was somewhat sudden, it was not altogether unexpected. His funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from St. Thomas' Church, Broadway.

Michael Murray, Alderman of the First Aldermanic District, died yesterday of cholera morbus, at his residence in Greenwich-street. At 5 o'clock both Boards of the Common Council met, and passed resolutions regretting his loss, and sympathizing with his relatives.

Some excitement was occasioned at Stapleton yesterday, by the rumor, which was countenanced by the attending physician, that a Mrs. Neal, the wife of a lighterman, had died of yellow fever. An investigation of the case, however, by the physicians of the Marine Hospital, proved that the woman died of typhus fever, and that she had been ill, more or less, for two years past. The Health Board of Stapleton have discharged Dr. Munday, and have abandoned the idea of fencing the yellow fever into the Quarantine limits by a board partition. The town outside the walls continues exceedingly healthy, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of a portion of the citizens to get up a panic. There are 13 vessels in all now anchored at the Lower Quarantine.

Dr. Thompson, Health Officer at Quarantine, forwarded, yesterday, a communication to the Health Commissioners, upon which resolutions were founded and adopted by the Board. These resolutions define Havana, Port-au-Prince, Matanzas, St. Jago de Cuba, St Thomas, Ponce, Cardenas, Sagua, la Grande, Trinidad de Cuba, San Juan de los Remedios and New-Orleans as infected ports, to which the restrictions of Quarantine shall henceforth apply.

The de Riviere romance was revived yesterday by the Court proceedings at Hoboken. The testimony taken in the case throws a good deal of light on the past events connected with the affair, and exposes the parties who have aided in the concealment of the young lady. The return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, made by the proprietor of the Hotel Napoleon, is falsified in every particular. The testimony will be continued this morning, when it is expected Miss Blount will take the stand and tell her own story. The young lady is now stopping with her father, but her mother still remains at the Napoleon Hotel.

At 2 o'clock P. M., yesterday an explosion occurred in the wine and liquor refinery store of Mr. George Godfrey, No. 10 South William-street, resulting in the death of Dennis Cuegan, a boy 13 years of age, employed as an errand boy in the place. At the time of the explosion there was no one but the boy in the store, and after the fire was extinguished his body was found lying on the floor burned to a crisp. The Coroner held an inquest on the body and the Jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

The bodies of four of the young ladies of the "Sisters of Mercy" who were drowned last Friday night were recovered yesterday.

The prize recitations of the pupils of the New-York Free Academy, were delivered last evening at the Hall of the Union, Cooper Institute. At least 2,000 persons were present, and the selections, gracefully delivered, appeared to give general satisfaction. Mr J. A. Carolin delivered Prentiss' "New-England Address," and spoke of "universal education as essentirl to a Republican Government," in tones so earnest and natural as to inspire the idea that he quite believed in the truth of that sentiment.

The Farmers' Club had an interesting meeting yesterday, discussing the best varieties of currants and gooseberries and their culture.

A regular meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening. The proposals for supplying the city with wood and coal were referred to the Committee on Supplies, to enter into contract with the lowest bidder. The Committee on Sewers were directed to transfer the sewers already constructed into the custody of the Commissioners. Ex-Alderman Barman notified the Board that he claimed to be the only legal representative of the Twelfth Ward, and had applied to the Court for Relief. The matter of supplying the city with gas was again referred to the Gas Committee for report, and a large amount of routine business was transacted. A statement presented shows that the transactions in the Collector's office during the year ending 30th June, amounted to $1,856,391 74, of which sum $1,254,726 49 was paid to the City Treasurer; $526,530 07 to the County Treasurer, and $75.135 18 in Bank.

The General Markets yesterday were less active for Cotton, which, however, ruled very firm. Flour, Wheat and Corn were brisker and dearer. A sample of new Wheat, from Michigan, was exhibited. Provisions were in good demand. Rio Coffee, Sugars and Rice were freely purchased. Hides were more active. Spirits Turpentine favored sellers. Freights were somewhat brisker.

The Account Current with Cuba.

The Fourth of July remark of Mr. Everett, that he finds nothing in this broad, free land to complain of, has greatly exercised the unhappy spirit of the *Tribune*. He seems equally concerned, also, that the Times should favor the future or vindicate the past acquisition of territory.

Our offence in the way of land piracy seems to be general—not special. That we have the Anglo-Saxon weakness for the acquisition of the territory of others, and the extension of our own, is established, it seems, by some occasional hints about Cuba as a sugar plantation and Winter residence, much to be coveted, when the fruit is fully ripe; or about New-Granada, where our own great railway, the Panama, which American enterprise built and opened to the commerce of the world, while British capital was studying a mere canal survey, is in need of strong Government protection; or about Central America, where we have much trouble to open a duplicate route to the Pacific; or may be about another slice of Northern Mexico. We have not kept the run of all our short-comings in this way, but take no exception to the general charge of our neighbor. The weakness being slightly hereditary, we should only dishonor our blood by denying it, without making our peace with him.

But we must begin in seriousness to prepare our neighbor, however it may shock his nerves, for the early acquisition of Cuba. The fruit is likely to ripen much sooner than was suspected three months ago. British *search* has taken a new direction. It halts, first at Exeter Hall, to discuss its follies. It boldly challenges Wilberforce and Brougham on their impracticabilities. And it then turns to the degrees of evil in the Cuba question. While the London *Times* shocks the traditional Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Kingdom by hinting that the negro possibly may be better *out* of Africa than *in* it—better fed, better clothed, and infinitely better cared for, spiritually—Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign affairs virtually proclaims in the House of Lords that if faithless Spain will not manage her West Indian estates with more decency, and without embroiling honest people in fruitless efforts to suppress her Slave-trade, she had better sell out. At all events notice is intimated that the British Government will wash its hands of all future interference in the views of the United States upon the Island. This is only what our Government has now the right to ask. We propose to drive no stinted bargain with Spain; but our people want the island, and the enlightened commerce of the world would be promoted by its transfer to us. The terms will be made liberal, but they *must* be made, sooner or later. The infamies of the Slave-traffic, as now conducted, and the inequalities of the commercial exchanges with the Island, as arbitrarily fixed at Madrid, cannot be suffered to continue. We buy of this island forty-six millions a year. The island is capable of buying of us, and her planters would find it their interest to buy, in return, almost or quite as much. They are not permitted by the navigation laws of old Spain, and the tribute which she relentlessly exacts, to purchase direct more than one-fourth or one-fifth the equivalent of their most profitable American sales. They are not allowed to buy a barrel of American flour, except at a duty of $10. Last year this country remitted in hard cash, for Spanish account, a difference of thirty-six millions of dollars on Cuba Sugar alone, besides the difference paid to Porto Rico and the Phillipine Islands. This would be no reasonable subject of complaint—though still a great hardship, the contiguity of the island to our own shores considered—if the surplus products of our fields and factories to something like an equivalent amount were not absolutely wanted in exchange. But the fact is otherwise, and in connection with the enormities of the Slave traffic, in the profits of which the Queen of Spain and her Captain-General are believed constantly and systematically to participate, it is not to be wondered at that the British Government, as well as our own people, should begin to appreciate the political as well as the commercial necessity for a change. If Spain herself will not name a price, the question may become one of indemnity, and Great Britain, as the mortgagee of the Island—the holder of Spanish debt—consulted as to its just measure. In short, the Island must be ours. Its planters would rejoice in the transfer, and its Slave population be ameliorated by the change of Government.

The Mormon Embroglio.

The letter from our Special Correspondent in Utah, which was published in yesterday's Times, scarcely sustains the sanguine expectations expressed by the Peace Commissioners, Messrs Powell and McCulloch. Appearances certainly indicate anything rather than a cordial and honest submission on the part of the Mormons to the authority of the United States. They are a singular people—too much so ever to harmonize with the Gentile world. The presence of the army may quell active opposition, but nothing we imagine can bring the Saints to a cordial recognition of any authority other than that of their own leaders.

By the latest advices, the army was approaching the Holy City, in which only some five hundred Mormons remained, the rest having deserted their homes. Little ground existed for the hope that they would return again to make the Great Salt Lake City their permanent abode, so long as the troops should remain. General Johnston's proclamation does not seem to have reassured them. They evidently consider their extensive family arrangements in danger from the presence of the soldiery, and perhaps, not altogether without reason. Polygamy is the essential bar to Mormon submission. Brigham Young does not reckon sagacity among his deficiencies. He cannot but see that the authority and influence of the Government are at war with that peculiar institution. Utah is by no means the secluded retreat it was when it first attracted the attention of the Saints as a safe refuge for them and their multiplicity of wives. The great highway to California leads through it, and Gentile feet profane its consecrated soil.

Brigham Young is evidently weaning his people from their attachment to the Salt Lake Valley, with a view to another and safer city of refuge. But it is no light matter for a whole community to abandon their homes and go forth to wander and suffer in the wilderness. To reconcile the Mormons to so great a sacrifice, requires all the Prophet's influence and skill. By degrees, therefore, he calls them away. A temporary desertion is first decided upon, to be followed, as is probable, by the conflagration of the city, and its final abandonment.

We look upon this course as foreshadowed by the conduct of the Mormons hitherto. Their continuance in Utah, and their eventual admission into the Union as a State, are events not written in the book of the future.

Southern Testimonials of Character.

A Yankee captain and his crew were tried in Virginia a few days ago for the offence of nigger-stealing, and all acquitted except the black cook, who pleaded guilty, and made a full and free confession. He declared, in a spirit of the deepest penitence, that he, and he only, was responsible for what occurred, as he had concealed the fugitive without the knowledge or connivance of any white person on board, and he had done so owing to the representations made to him by the brother of the runaway as to the cruel treatment the latter had received. There was nothing very remarkable in the proceedings so far as the cook was concerned. He was duly sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, in order to teach him not to let stories of negro suffering work on his feelings again. The trial became curious only when the white culprits called witnesses as to character. They did not attempt, nor in fact was it necessary, to show an ordinarily good reputation for honesty and respectability. All the evidence they adduced touched their political opinions. "Gentlemen of the highest standing" were called to prove the opinions of the captain and crew on "the subject of Slavery and the rights of the South—that they had, North and South, defended our rights against the Black Republicans, and were ready to do so to the last extremity." "The captain had been often heard to say, that if these Black Republicans divided the Union, he would come South to live, where he had always been treated kindly and gentlemanly, and where he had made an honest living for himself, his wife and child."

These golden opinions evidently produced the desired effect, as, though the whites were held to bail, there is not much chance of the matter going any further. Our readers may see from this comparatively-trifling incident the vital importance, to everybody in the habit of visiting the South, of being "sound on the goose." A few vigorous denunciations of Black Republicanism, and laudations of Slavery and slaveholders, calmly as the bystanders may view them at the moment, are never thrown away. In the existing temper of the Southern mind, devoured as it is by jealousy and suspicion, none of us can tell when we may get into a scrape, and stand arraigned before either a slaveholding jury, or an incensed "Committee of the citizens," charged with tampering with "property." A designing enemy, a careless servant, or foolishly-fond wife might thrust a copy of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, or a print of Ary Scheffer's *Christus Consolator* into our baggage, and we be called on to answer for it, with the penitentiary or tar and feathers looming awfully in the future. Happy he who, at such a moment, can produce somebody who, at some period or other, has heard him give vent to blatant hunkerism, scoff at the Declaration of Independence, deride Washington and Jefferson, and glorify one-half of the Union at the expense of the other. His salvation is certain.

The report of the trial above alluded to contains at the close a paragraph which shows the sad straits to which the Ancient Dominion is reduced. "The gentlemen from New-Jersey and New-York," we are told, "who came to attend the trial, expressed themselves in the highest terms of the Court, the Commonwealth-Attorney and the citizens of the Isle of Wight, and said they fully came up to the high opinion they always entertained of Virginia gentlemen." The value of this enthusiastic eulogy is sadly diminished by the fact that the citizens of the Isle of Wight, of all other parts of Virginia, don't allow people to speak of themselves and their institutions in any way that is not eulogistic, and that anybody who ventures to criticize them in a hostile spirit is summarily ejected, with considerable personal damage and indignity. Praise derives all its value from its being offered without fear or hope. When it is offered under the influence of terror, it is commonly fulsome flattery, and is worth about as much as the praises bestowed by a Russian Corporal on His Majesty the Czar, or a prisoner held for ransom on a captain of brigands. So we greatly fear that mankind entertain just the same opinion now about "the Court, the Commonwealth-Attorney and the citizens of the Isle of Wight," as if the gentlemen from New-Jersey and New-York had never testified to their virtues.

The Erie Railroad Disaster.

It would afford us sincere regret to do injustice to the Erie Railroad Company at any time; and, certainly, had we at this moment any private resentments to indulge, we could find no mode so sufficient as to be scrupulously just to that concern. In replying to our censures, the President of the Erie Railroad passes without remark so much of our criticism as applied to the grossly improper rate of speed at which the fated train was advancing, and confines himself to the condition of the track. That it was in perfect order at the time and place of the casualty, he proves by two witnesses—both employes of the Company, interested in the result, bound by every consideration of self-protection to make their testimony conform to the wishes of their superiors. In the present condition of railroad interests, neither of these persons could afford to lose his position; at any season, dismissal for not identifying himself entirely with his employers would have been fatal to an application elsewhere. For these reasons we have already declined to accept such evidence, without subjecting it to an exhaustive discount on the score of self-interest. When we hear of an instance of a railroad official, big or little, supplying testimony to implicate his superiors, we shall change the rule. But, were they unexceptionable—were their evidence direct, and attested by the most solemn sanctions conceivable—there is the fact, in utter contradiction, *that a broken rail was at the fatal spot, and caused the calamity.* We at once discard all statements conflicting with this unquestioned truth.

As for the figures marshaled by Mr. Moran, they might be disposed of in the same way. He is quite right in saying they are fresh in our memory. They were presented at a meeting of Erie stock and bondholders, held on the 3d ult., and formed a part of President Moran's speech on that occasion. The following passage formed another portion of the same speech:

> "*There has been curtailment in all that is not necessary to the welfare of the Company;* and the increase of expenditure of $163,000 more than in the preceding six months had been caused by repairing cars, &c., and placing the *before-dilapidated road in a position that rendered it safe and proper for travel.* If we had not expended the money, *the road would soon have been of no value whatever.* It was very evident that railroads, like anything else, could only be of advantage to their owners, when in the best condition to perform what is expected of them."

We have here the official evidence of the dilapidation of the road, and its unfitness for travel; and the statement that a certain expenditure intervened between this condition and utter worthlessness. That expenditure, destined to rebuild a dilapidated and unsafe road, was $105,623 74—the road and its dependencies exceeding in length 700 miles, we shall be pardoned for questioning the adequacy of the appropriation to the object. And when we add that the sum only slightly exceeds the appropriations, under the expenditure of which the road had reached the state of decay which the President deplores, we shall understand that an outlay ten times larger would fail to place the road-bed and railway in the condition they originally presented. The efforts now making to repair the eastern end of the road is an additional proof of its faulty condition, and the absolute necessity of caution in traveling it. The President gives no intimation that caution is observed.

For the rest, we are quite content to afford the Company all the benefit of such defence as they may have to offer. We only ask for something more to the purpose than the present attempt: some statement meeting all the points, and, if possible, meeting them triumphantly. In the meantime we can only repeat, let them be held answerable.

Commercial Results of the New Gold Discoveries.

Though it is too early to speculate generally upon the effects of the Frazer's River discoveries, some of the results may be predicted with reasonable certainty. Assuming that the mines in that region are equal to any found in California—and that they are richer cannot be supposed—they will allure for the time almost the entire gold-digging population of North America. Novelty has its attractions, and the lucky strikes expected to be made in unexplored placers are proving an irresistable temptation to the California miners. Multitudes of them will doubtless meet with disappointment, and regret having left California. But these are after considerations. Frazer's River first, and repentance afterwards, will be the order of proceedings. At the date of our latest advices some ten or twelve thousand men had gone North, and the present summer will witness the departure of four times as many. Manifestly the interior of California will see hard times. The desertion of its mines will dry up the business of the inland towns completely. What then will be the destiny of San Francisco? Must it share the fate of the smaller places? We think not. San Francisco is the New York of the Pacific. It is the only large commercial city on that side of the Continent. For many years it can have no rival. It is most favorably situated for supplying every portion of the region west of the Rocky Mountains, and has already the trade of the Pacific Coast in its hands. We see no reason why it should not hold substantially the same relation to the mining districts of Frazer's River as to those of California, subject only to the duties which the British Government may impose upon imports. The supplies for the use of the miners must and do go from San Francisco, and they can be derived from that port more advantageously than from any other.

The only point which is mentioned as a possible rival in this trade is Victoria, a British town of small size, and trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, situated on the southerly extremity of Vancouver's Island. It is nearly opposite the mouth of Frazer's River, which falls into the Gulf of Georgia, separating Vancouver's Island from the main land;—Victoria is in latitude 48° 24', a little south, as will be seen, of the line dividing our territory from the British; its insular position preventing it from falling within the limits of Washington Territory. It is the expectation of the English eventually to make this an important town, and the centre of their commerce on the Northwest Coast, which design will, of course, receive a strong impetus from the recent gold discoveries. Vancouver's Island is regarded as the most inviting portion of the British possessions in that quarter. It is nearly three hundred miles long and about sixty in breadth. Its climate and soil are said to be fine. In time it will doubtless become an important settlement, particularly in case the gold holds out at Frazer's River. But the upbuilding of a large commercial city is the work of years. It was so even in the case of San Francisco, the marvel of whose growth is not likely to be repeated west of the Rocky Mountains. It may be concluded, we think, that the business and prosperity of San Francisco will not be injured, but, on the contrary, advanced, by the new gold excitement.

A Very Likely Story.—The *Daily News* says that Mr. William B. Astor has determined to build three large steamships, at a cost of about a million of dollars each, for the philanthropic purpose of giving employment to our idle mechanics; and after they are built he intends to sell them to the Government, or to any other purchaser that will come forward, and divide the profits, if there should be any after deducting interest for the capital employed, among the workmen employed in building them. If Mr. Astor should be disposed to employ three millions of dollars for the benefit of New-York mechanics, we are very sure he will not do it in such a wild manner as that indicated by the *News*. To build steamships, for which there is no demand, would be about as absurd a waste of money as could well be conceived of. There has been rather too much capital sunk in such costly undertakings already.

The Other Alternative.—If, as the Coroner's Jury have said, the accident upon the Erie Railroad was through no fault or negligence of the Company, we are then brought necessarily to the conclusion that a train going at a proper rate of speed, upon a good track, is liable any moment to be thrown off and smashed. If this be so, the confidence of the public in the safety of railroad traveling must be materially impaired. It is disheartening to think that, where skill and care have done their utmost, this mode of locomotion is necessarily subject to such frightful perils. Are we to be required to believe that fatal and fearful disasters are inseparable from railroads? It certainly is not for the interest of the roads that this conviction should settle down in the public mind. While people are allowed to think that safety is attainable, hope will remain and confidence be possible; but no longer.

Death of William T. Porter.

We regret to record the death of William T. Porter, which occurred yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, at his residence, No. 51 Bleecker-street.

Thirty-two years ago Mr. Porter was foreman of a printing office in this City, and employed Horace Greeley as a compositor. Five years afterwards, he started a paper, devoted to field-sports, racing, hunting, fishing and the like, called *The Spirit of the Times*. Its success for some time was doubtful, but the energy displayed by its editor, and the talent which he engaged on its pages, soon gained it a wide and ultimately a permanent reputation. Mr. Porter (who was a native of Vermont, born in 1806) was the second of four brothers, who were all distinguished for their literary ability. His eldest brother, Dr. T. O. Porter, about the year 1845, in connection with Mr. N. P. Willis, started a weekly paper called *The Corsair*, which did not meet with the success it merited. Another brother, George Porter, connected himself with the New-Orleans *Picayune*, and died in that city. After his death, a still younger brother, Frank Porter, previously connected with the revenue service, repaired to New-Orleans to supply his place, but fell sick there, and after a voyage to Europe, in search of health, returned and laid his bones by the side of his brother. Of all the family only the subject of our present notice survived. He had been assisted by his brothers in the establishment of his paper, and had also enlisted the best talent of the country in its aid. The *Spirit of the Times* obtained a reputation second only to that of *Bell's Life in London*. Its circulation extended to England, India and Australia, and was distinguished in those countries for the originality of its articles, especially those devoted to the field and river-sports of the Western World. For twenty-five years Mr. Porter devoted his attention to this paper, and retiring from its management about three years ago, started on Sept. 6, 1856, another publication of a still higher character, but devoted to the same interests, which he called *Porter's Spirit of the Times*.

Mr. George Wilkes was his coadjutor in this enterprise, which, from the first, commanded public attention, and speedily became a decided success. For a few weeks past, Mr. Porter was unable to write more than a simple paragraph for each number of his paper. The work which he had in hand, and to which he intended to devote himself, was a biography of his friend, Henry William Herbert, (Frank Forester,) whose melancholy suicide, about two months ago, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. He had been gradually failing for three or four weeks past, when, on Thursday of last week, he was seized with chills, repaired to his bed, and never afterwards left it. Mr. Wilkes, and other friends, remained with him during his sickness. His last words, uttered in delirium, were, "I want to go home." He died without pain, unconscious of the presence of those who were gathered about him.

Few men have had truer and warmer friends, and fewer men have deserved them more. William T. Porter, it is scarcely too much to say, was beloved by all who knew him. His tongue never uttered a word of scandal. Two or three times in his life it has been his lot to differ with some of his acquaintances, but never, though he ceased to communicate with them, was he known to censure them. He had "troops of friends" in his life, and this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, St. Thomas' Church will be crowded with those who cherishing him while living, will testify that they honor his memory after death.

City Items.

Bogus Uncles Abducting School Girls.—The *Tribune* set the hearts of lots of good mothers to palpitating fiercely a few days since, by two stories of the abduction of children from school. In one case a bogus uncle came and wanted two little girls to go home with him—only to get the reward that the agonized parents would offer. In the other, a little girl was spirited away and never heard of more.

The facts were as follows: Some three weeks ago a little girl attending Mr. John Fanning's Public School, No. 12, was called for by her mother's brother-in-law, and taken home to the mother; but as it happened that the mother and the father lived apart, and as the father's folks knew nothing of the little one's whereabouts until next morning, there was some little ground for the rumor which grew up into a story of an abduction. The mother was the sharpest, and the child was known to be safe next day.

But the story, magnified in all its proportions, got into the school, and terrified the little ones. So, when one day last week, a gentleman, who had been West for two or three years, called at the Primary Department of Miss Fanning's school and asked for his two nieces, Mary and Hannah Jackson, and the teacher called up Mary and Esther Jackson to see their dear uncle, the little ones naturally fell to crying, and to saying it was no uncle of theirs, but some ugly fellow come to abduct them, and get a reward. The good uncle was taken aback, for his nieces had snubbier noses and softer eyes, and were a good deal larger, and would know him without a doubt. The teacher then sent up to the Female Department, where the true Jackson nieces were found, and the uncle took them delighted home. But the primary nieces were still terrified, and the outside public getting hold of it, "another abduction of school girls" grew up, and the whole generation of mothers was set into a flutter of alarm.

The Reform Goes on.—Swill-milk is not back again in the affections of the people yet, notwithstanding the noble efforts of Aldermen Tuomey, Reed and Tucker to reinstate it as a wholesome and delicious diet. We hear in all quarters of people who have been in the business for years, going out of it, and into reputable employments. Mr. Phelps, a gentleman of the Seventh Ward, (Brooklyn,) we hear, has sold all his cows, some 30, which he kept in Husted's stables, and gone into the pure-milk business. Another gentleman, of the same neighborhood, who formerly sold some 600 or 700 quarts daily of swill-milk, finds his sales now reduced to about 200—all which goes to one restaurateur in New-York. There are even rumors that one of the largest stable-proprietors in Brooklyn is going to pull up stakes, and remove his establishment to some quieter, out-of-the-way locality. So mote it be.

City Hall Police Court.—That portion of the City Hall basement formerly occupied by the Chief of Police will be opened on the first of the next month as a Police Court, over which Justice Welsh will preside. The necessity of a Court in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall is obvious, because, generally speaking, most people rush before the Mayor with offences of all sorts, real and imaginary. Many of the complaints to which the Mayor has every day to listen are of such a character as to be only adjudicated before a civil Court. Business of this nature will not be attended to at the new Police Court, which will, of course, be devoted only to legitimate criminal proceedings. The Police Court at the Tombs will, in consequence of Justice Welsh's transfer, be for the present in charge of Justices Osborne and Connolly, each serving on alternate weeks.

Swill-Milk Libels.—Frank Leslie yesterday went before Justice Welsh at the Tombs, and Justice Kelly at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to answer the complaints of Aldermen Tuomey and Reed, for an alleged libel, by a picture in his *Illustrated Newspaper*. Warren Leland, Esq., of the Metropolitan Hotel, became his bail in $500 in each case. Mr. Leslie demanded an examination, which will take place in a few days.

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

Bogus Case of Yellow Fever Outside the Walls—The Board of Health Discharge Dr. Munday—The Board Partition to be Abandoned—Case of the Grotto and the Susquehanna—Trouble About the Warehouse.

A new element was developed at Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday, by the rumor that the wife of a lighterman, living in the town had died of yellow fever. The authority for the rumor was the statement of the attending physician that the woman died of black vomit. The name of the woman was Mrs. Neal, whose husband has been employed on board of vessels which are discharging at Quarantine. Upon hearing all the particulars of the case, the Quarantine authorities deputed their Hospital Surgeon, Dr. Walser, and Dr. Waller, the Deputy Health Officer, to make an examination of the case and report. This they did yesterday afternoon, in connection with the family physician, when it appeared that the woman had been ill, more or less, for two years, and that the vomiting, instead of being dark, resembling black vomit, was ropy and billious. Other symptoms of the case also satisfied the physicians that it was not a case of yellow fever at all, but one of typhus fever.

The Board of Health of Stapleton had a meeting in the afternoon, but nothing was done. Those members of the Board who joined it with an honest purpose to coöperate in measures for securing the public health, could not see the sense of building a board fence to keep off disease, and as it finally came out that there was to be a number of patrolmen appointed, particular friends of the gentlemen who were most troubled for the public health, at three dollars per day, they refused to coöperate. The result is a general disagreement, and Dr. Munday, their Health Officer, was discharged. The meetings may be kept up as a matter of form, but unless a genuine case of yellow fever can be scared up it is presumed their occupation will be gone.

Those who reside on the Island assert that there is no other place within a circuit of a hundred miles of New-York as free from disease as Staten Island now is outside of the Quarantine walls.

The Health Officer has told the Health Board that he would not send passengers and their luggage outside the quarantine gate at all, if they would furnish him a steamer to take them directly from the quarantine dock. The stevedores are all detained five days after they have ceased laboring, and not then allowed to leave until they are supplied with clean clothes.

CASE OF THE GROTTO.

The owners of the ship *Grotto* were yesterday before the Mayor and Commissioners of Health, with a request that the ship might be allowed to proceed on her voyage. The consideration of the subject was postponed to Wednesday next, when the Health Officer would be expected to make a report in relation to the vessel. If found favorable, a bill of health will be granted. Unluckily for this vessel, however, another decided case of fever has occurred on board. The mate of the ship has been brought up from the ship sick, and sent to the hospital. This fresh case occurring on board, the second since her arrival, will necessarily postpone her departure, and materially increase the expense of the owner. This new case of disease is instructive, as it shows with what tenacity the virus of yellow fever clings to a vessel when it has once obtained a foothold, and serves as a lesson of caution to the Health authorities not to allow vessels having sickness on board, or coming from infected ports, to proceed too soon to the wharves of the City.

There are now thirteen vessels anchored at the Lower Quarantine.

CASE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

The stores and supplies of the frigate *Susquehanna*, excepting the magazine and coal, are all discharged, and in the warehouse at Quarantine. The latter will soon be out, when the frigate will be cleaned, preparatory to the reception of the salt and ice. It is understood that the Health authorities, after the ice and salt shall have been placed on board, intend to batten the hatches and port holes, and to exhaust the air of her hold, the effect of which will be to aid materially the ice and salt in reducing the temperature within the vessel. Theoretically it is predicted that there will be no trouble, by the aid of such means in freezing a pan of water between decks, in a very short time. This experiment is new, and, if successful, will be very interesting in every Quarantine aspect. There has been one late case of fever on board of her, showing that the ship is still infected.

DIFFICULTY ABOUT THE WAREHOUSES.

Vessels from Havana having Cotton have been ordered to discharge and store it in the Government Warehouses at Quarantine, and the Captains have made due efforts to obtain a permit to deposit the Cotton there, but without success. The store-keeper acting, as is supposed, under the orders of the Collector of the Port, refuses to receive the Cotton on the ground that it is not dutiable cargo. Such refusal operates to the injury of commerce of the port—a port at which three-quarters of the entire revenue of the Government is collected. This difficulty ought not to exist. It is in collision with the distinct provisions of the United States statutes, which provides for the construction of warehouses for infected cargoes at each Quarantine of the several ports of the United States, and cargoes, too, from any vessel which shall be subject to Quarantine. It is difficult to understand the reasons which actuate the Government officers in refusing to receive into the warehouses the cotton from the Havana vessel. It is understood that at the meeting of the Mayor and Commissioners of Health this matter came up for consideration before the Board, and his Honor the Mayor was requested to correspond with Collector Schell, for the purpose of ascertaining what stands in the way of these warehouses being used as contemplated by the law of the United States, and in accordance with previous usage. His Honor will report in the case at noon to-day.

New-York Free Academy—Prize Speaking.

On Monday evening the Hall of the Union, in the Cooper Institute, was thronged to its utmost capacity by a select auditory met to hear the "prize-speaking" of the pupils of the Free Academy. Dodworth's Band was in attendance, playing selected music at intervals. Professor Webster presided, and after preliminary music, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Gillespie.

The following was the programme of the evening—the pieces being mostly familiar selections:

"Reconciliation with America," Chas. J. McCormick.
"Murder of Mr. White, of Salem," Scott R. Sherwood.
"The Soldier from Bingen," Wm. Thurman.
"New-England Address," John A. Carolin.
"Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson," Gardiner Sherman.
"The Seventh Plague of Egypt," Elijah A. Howland.
"Right of Search," Alex. P. Ketchum.
"Pantheism and Christianity," Elliott D. Tomkins.
"Horatius at the Bridge," John A. Ely.

In some instances the subject served to arouse the audience quite as intensely as the special merits of the orator. This was particularly evident during the delivery of Rush's speech on the "Right of Search," which drew down interrupted plaudits on the utterance of its most pointed and patriotic paragraphs. Mr. Ely made a hit in his delivery of the fine verse of Macaulay, as also did Mr. Thurman, who very gracefully gave the touching word-painting of Mrs. Norton. Altogether, these recitations were a success, the interest being well sustained to the close.

The Telegraphic Fleet—Stormy Weather at Sea.

The ship *Neptune*, Capt. Peabody, arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Liverpool, after a stormy passage. He reports that on the 22d of June, when in lat. 54° 34' North, lon. 25° 10' West, he exchanged signals with H. B. M. steam-frigate *Agamemnon*, and during the same night he passed a large steamer standing to the southward, which he supposed to be the United States steam frigate *Niagara*. Two days afterwards, viz.: on the 24th, he experienced a hurricane from the southwest, veering to northwest, during which the ship lost an entire suit of sails, the main-yard, main-topmast, cross-jack-yard, and sprung foremast and the fore and fore-top-sail-yards, causing the ship to leak badly. He crossed the Banks of Newfoundland in lat. 46° and saw no ice.

It was, no doubt, during the prevalence of this hurricane that the *Agamemnon* met with the rough handling which has already been reported, when the captain expected she would founder. It was during this storm, also, that her coal bunkers gave way, and the cable-cone broke from its fastenings, and sent a large quantity of the wire drifting about deck, also causing serious accidents to two of her men. The news received by the *Alice Munroe*, at Boston, was five days later than the foregoing.

Obituary.

The late Captain Oliver H. P. Taylor, First U. S. Dragoons, who is reported among the killed in the recent Indian battle in Oregon, was a native of Newport, R. I., and served with credit through the Mexican War. He was a son of Captain W. W. Taylor, U. S. N., one of the heroes of Lake Erie in the War of 1812.

THE DE RIVIERE SCANDAL AGAIN.

Continuation of Proceedings in Court—Startling Disclosures—Miss Blount's Whereabouts during her Concealment—Deception and Rascality of her Abductors—She Escapes and Voluntarily Returns to her Father—Perjury and Contempt of Court—Mons. Huncke in a Tight Place.

Since the "compromise" which took place between Colonel Blount and his wife, at Bergen Court-house on Thursday last, and which brought the proceedings upon the *habeas corpus* to a sudden termination, all sorts of rumors have been afloat as to the terms of the settlement between the parties, their movements since that time, and their future intentions. Most of these rumors have been without foundation, as will be seen by the following report of the proceedings in Court yesterday. Colonel Blount is now in possession of his daughter, who is residing with him at the house of a gentleman in Jersey City, but he has no intention of going South at present, and whatever may have been the terms of the compromise made on Thursday, it formed no part of the agreement that he should relinquish any attempt to ferret out the authors of his domestic ruin, but on the contrary he is determined to remain until he has thoroughly exposed the conduct of all those who have aided or abetted, in any way, the wrong that has been done him. Mrs. Blount still remains at the Hotel Napoleon, and has not had an interview with her daughter since her return. It seems that she still adheres to the fortunes of de Riviere, notwithstanding her daughter has become convinced of his worthlessness, and is disposed to abandon him forever. Whether the mother's attachment is stronger than the daughter's, or whether this is only a continued manifestation of that "mental distemper" which she so strenuously disavows, the reader can judge. She was on hand at the Court-house early yesterday morning, having rode up from Hoboken in a carriage with Madame Huncke and Lawyer Deming. The ladies, on entering the Court-house, immediately repaired to the Judge's private room.

Col. Blount was not present during the proceedings yesterday, although it was stated that he was near at hand with his daughter, who would take the stand as a witness if necessary. Ex-Judge Whiting and Mr. Ransom appeared for Col. Blount, and Mr. Deming for Mons. Huncke. De Riviere was not represented, his counsel, Mr. Mulford, having, for reasons which can easily be guessed from a perusal of the proceedings, thought best to keep away. About 11 o'clock Mr. Ransom said they were ready to go on with the evidence in the traverse to the return of Huncke, and they would first call Mr. Huncke himself to the stand.

Mr. Deming said he would like to know the object of this examination; the writ of *habeas corpus* had been complied with, Mrs. Blount was now in Court, and Miss Blount had been delivered to the custody of her father according to the compromise made on Thursday last, in which the Court was an adviser. Their part of the compromise had been carried out strictly, and he asked that the other side should be compelled to carry out their part—that all further proceedings upon the writ of *habeas corpus* be dismissed.

Mr. Ransom said the gentleman was laboring under a great mistake when he said that the compromise on their part had been carried out. True Miss Blount was now in possession of her father, but not by any aid of Huncke or de Riviere. She escaped from her jailors in Philadelphia, and had to call upon the Police to aid her in getting back to her father. Dr. Mulford, a brother of Mulford, the lawyer, tried to persuade her to go in another direction. He followed her to New-York and when they arrived here he tried to induce her to go to Hoboken instead of to her father. He tried, also, to get her once more into the clutches of de Riviere. She refused to go with him to either of these places, and told him that she had engaged the Police to protect her, and finally when he found he could not keep her away from her father, he rode with her to the door of Dr. de Wees, in Broadway, and left her without helping her into the house, but standing upon the side-walk. This girl had some terrible disclosures to make—disclosures that would make his Honor's hair stand on end. They claim that this return was false and known to be false by the man who drew it and the man who swore to it, and they had a right to show it to lay the foundation for a criminal prosecution.

When Huncke swore he did not know when the girl left or where she went, he swore to a positive lie, and his counsel Mulford, knew it when he read the affidavit. As officers of the Court and members of the bar, they felt a deep interest in having the matter fully investigated.

Mr. Deming did not see the connection between this suit and a proceeding against Huncke and Mulford for perjury. He could show, by Mulford's brother, an entirely different state of affairs than that which was to put their hairs in a perpendicular position.

Judge Whiting—I have a few observations to make, not with a view to making a single hair, or a dozen hairs, stand on the head of my friend, the counsel who has just spoken, but with a view to show his complicity in the case. His hair, if it would have risen at all, should have risen in contemplation of that complicity. It should have risen before he yielded to join the conspiracy which we shall prove to exist in this case. I intend to confine myself precisely and legitimately to the matters which your Honor has a right to investigate, and shall go not one jot or tittle beyond. When we were here on the last occasion—last Thursday—we were all impressed with the belief that this young lady left the house of Dr. de Wees, in New-York, with her own consent, on her own volition. We were led to believe this from publications which emanated from the house where this learned gentleman resides, who knew of the young woman's leaving, and who had interviews with the father on the subject, and professed for him a friendship which subsequent occurrences prove to have been but the holding out of promises intended to be broken. Impressed with that belief, your Honor acted; impressed with that belief, I acted, and impressed with that belief my learned associate acted. After a brief interview, instigated and brought about by these conspirators, between our client and the wife of that gentleman, now seated in that private room, the result was communicated to us. We believed then, as I have stated, that this young lady had acted purely upon her own volition, and we supposed that our friend here had acted with us fairly and candidly in the matter; and, when we were told that Mrs. Blount was ready and willing to return to her conjugal duties, and would consent to submit to the lawful control of her husband, and that they would agree to restore to us this poor daughter, we left this Court room, not agreeing to or making any stipulation or compromise which would for a moment have impeached the integrity, honor or purity of character, either of Mr. Blount, or of any of the counsel concerned for him, but, under the belief that they had acted ingenuously and fairly, and supposing that this young lady had acted without compulsion, we were willing, if the daughter was restored to our client's household, and the wife to his bosom, to consent to the discontinuance of these proceedings. Had the facts turned out to be true, which my learned friend then knew to be false, we should not now ask for the further interference of this Court; but when, subsequently, events came to our knowledge, facts which place the whole transaction in a new aspect, and which we have witnesses directly to prove, your Honor will not hold us bound by any such agreement or understanding. We shall be able to show that the facts were directly the reverse of what we had been induced to believe, and that my learned friend knew it.

Your Honor will bear me witness that I then stated that I believed, if I knew anything of the workings of human nature, that the young lady might be produced in half an hour. I believed, from all the indications, that Mr. Mulford, knew where she was I supposed she was concealed, but supposing still that she was concealed with her own consent, it was to him that I turned my attention then, in the hope that his eye would meet mine during the argument, and in the belief that the truth would have some effect upon him. It was between 4 and 5 o'clock the next morning—Friday morning—that I was awakened with the information that this young lady had fled and escaped—fled from her jailors—fled from these men who had imprisoned her—and under what circumstances, your honor? She had fled from the place where these men, Huncke and Mulford, both had taken her, from the very house in Hoboken where my friend here boards—fled from where they had carried her, down on the line of the Delaware River—carried from place to place—secreted from place to place, under a false name, disguised, sick—until at last, by a *coup de main* she was enabled to get back again to where she supposed civilization would have effect, where she might find kind friends to protect her, and see to it that she might return to her father, and where at last she did find kind friends who did see to it, and enable her to return.

When we found all this, and when we found further—and we have ample evidence of it—that Huncke himself drove the carriage that carried her part of the way on his journey of captivity, and delivered her over to Mulford for the remainder of the journey, then we became satisfied that these gentlemen were all falsifying the truth and acting upon false pretences.

We discovered then that this answer made by Huncke to the writ, contained false statements, and we propose now, for the purpose of bringing Huncke into contempt before your Honor, to show by evidence that the return was false, and that he knew it, in order that your Honor may impose upon him such punishment as the law may warrant. Then if it becomes necessary for the public prosecutor to take further notice of the affair, that will be a matter for him to consider; but our duty will never be done until we have discharged that duty which we owe to the community where we have sought legal redress, nor until we have enabled your Honor to set such an example that hereafter no man will dare either to cheat and deceive your Court, or to swear falsely upon a return to your process.

I suppose, if the return were true, we could not seek for further proceedings before your Honor; but the false return is a contempt, and although the party in whose behalf the writ was issued may have been subsequently restored, whether by the act of Huncke, by an agreement, or otherwise, even by accident, your Honor's power and jurisdiction does not cease simply from the fact of the young lady's return, through no interference of theirs, but in spite of them. Your Honor's powers in the premises continue, until your Honor can see that the law has been vindicated, and that justice has not been cheated by the interposition of falsehood and fraud, instead of truth. To that extent we propose to continue this investigation, and no further; what is to be done afterwards may, however, depend upon the result of this proceeding.

In the arrangement or compromise which has been spoken of, the suggestion was that we should withdraw the proceedings against de Riviere. It was suggested that they should make an amended return, but I requested the counsel to put his further return in writing, and, perhaps, we might then consent; but that was not done. The suggestion then was to proceed no further against de Riviere on the contempt, and, with the belief we then entertained, we were willing to consent. We know if this mother and this young lady had run to de Riviere of their own motion—if this mother chose to leave her husband, and entice away her daughter to him with her own consent—if wife and daughter both acted voluntarily, and of their own volition, de Riviere could not have been held legally to blame, or, at any rate, not responsible under the *habeas corpus*. Acting, then, upon the supposition that these things were so, and that no force was used, we were perfectly willing to discontinue the proceedings as against De Riviere. There was no stipulation that we were not to ascertain whether this return was true or not; on the contrary, it was understood explicitly that, so far as related to the truth of this return, we were to continue the proceeding. Indeed, we could not have made any stipulation to compromise a perjury and a species of villainy worse than that—a villainy which ought to be without a name. My learned friend has been too long a lawyer in Wall-street to suppose that we could compound a felony with the sanction of the Court. Such a thing never was heard of.

We acted under the belief that no legal offence had been committed for which it was probable that they could be held responsible, but subsequent disclosures proved to our satisfaction, as they will to your Honor's satisfaction, that such was not the case We shall show that at 2 o'clock in the morning, when Huncke returns that this young lady left without his knowledge, he had a carriage in waiting, his own carriage, at his own door; that this lady was taken down stairs into the street, and waited upon into the carriage, if not by Huncke himself, with his knowledge and consent at least—it matters not by whom—that after placing her in the carriage, at the door of the Napoleon Hotel, Mulford got in with her, and either Huncke or his bar-keeper drove the carriage away; that the four drove to Elizabethtown, where they breakfasted at 8 o'clock in the morning. Huncke there stating that he was the driver; and that then this poor girl, this poor little caged bird, who was to be made the sacrifice to the villainy of these conspirators, was delivered over to Mulford to continue her journey. The State of New-Jersey will have failed to perform her duty until she shall have ferreted out this whole transaction, and inculpated every man who was connected with it. The honor of the legal profession, humanity, and the safety of society alike demand it.

One object is simply to show your Honor, and we do not intend, at this time, to go beyond that, that this return is false; that the man who made it knew it to be false, and that the person who drew it knew it was not true at the time he penned it. Then we shall ask your Honor to take such further steps as justice and the laws of the land may require.

Mr. Deming said that he did not draw the return to this *habeas corpus*, and had nothing to do with it, neither was he counsel for de Riviere, whom he could not say he had advised, but he understood that by the terms of the compromise all proceedings against de Riviere and every one else were to be discontinued. In accordance with this arrangement, Mr. Mulford telegraphed to his brother, and he brought her on to New York. When anybody charges me with complicity in this matter, and that I made propositions which I knew to be false, I charge him with a lie.

Mr. Whiting—I will put the gentleman on the stand himself.

Mr. Deming—I am ready to go on the stand, Sir. Colonel Bount does not appear here to-day. His counsel come here, not for the purpose of philanthropy, as they would have us believe, but to gratify the revenge of the gentleman who has had Col. Blount's person, and conscience, and reason, in his possession since last Thursday when he left this Court-room. The writ has been complied with; if they wish to prosecute Mr. Mulford and Mr. Huncke, it must be done by another proceeding.

Mr. Ransom said, as regarded the compromise, whatever its conditions were, it was agreed to without the knowledge and concurrence of Mr. Blount's counsel, who could not be regarded as parties to it. They had only consented to postpone the hearing till to-day, in order to see what might come of it. The daughter was brought back by a farmer of Camden, named Lewis Large. The party took tea there Thursday night. Dr. Mulford, finding they could not take the train he wished, insisted that she should stay there over night, but she insisted on going to Kensington. Mr. Large then took her over to Gloucester City, and two men followed in pursuit. Dr. Mulford then insisted strenuously that she should go and see de Riviere,—stating that he was in the ferry-boat, and she *must* go and see him. She replied that she would not—that she must go to her father; that she had notified the police and the conductor who she was, and they had promised to protect her. Hearing this the Doctor purchased a ticket for her and one for himself, (she was entirely without means, except three dollars, which she had borrowed of the farmer,) and seated himself beside her in the cars. On the way he tried to persuade her to go to Hoboken, and on arriving he got a carriage and ordered the driver to go to Hoboken. She then demurred, and saw the driver herself, and made him promise to drive to Dr. Dewees'. Not satisfied with that, she saw a policeman, and asked him to see to it that she was taken to Dr. Dewees' house. Dr. Mulford then took a seat by her side in the carriage, and upon arriving at Dr. Dewees' house he set her carpet-bag on the steps, left her there on the sidewalk at 4 o'clock in the morning, and went down Broadway at a very rapid rate. The hackman then rang the bell, which was answered by her father, and she threw herself into his arms.

He insisted then that no step had been taken by the other side to carry out any compromise, and they claimed the right to go on with the investigation. This poor girl was first imprisoned at a place called Billingsport, thirty miles below Philadelphia, in a strange place in the country, where she knew nobody. She was so ill that she did not leave her bed from the time she arrived there until she got so desperate that she persuaded somebody to take her to the cars, in the hope of reaching her father. He contended that public justice demanded an investigation of this outrage.

Judge Whiting, in answer to an inquiry of the Court, said Miss Blount was then with her father in the State of New Jersey, and ready to be called into Court at any time if it was necessary. De Riviere was at Dr. Mulford's office, in Gloucester. Saturday morning about 8 o'clock. Dr. M. admitted that he had been there to Mr. Ransom, but would give no information as to which way he went.

Mr. Ransom said the attachment had been placed in the hands of the Sheriff of Camden.

Judge OGDEN said that after the recess on Thursday, when it was announced that an arrangement had been made by which the objects of the *habeas corpus* would be attained, and Col. Blount would get possession of his daughter, he felt gratified, and so expressed himself. I had but this object in view, and was rejoiced that, by whatever means, the result would be attained. Col. Blount assured me that he had confidence that his daughter would not yield to any improper advances on the part of de Riviere; but as they wished to get married, and de Riviere was already a married man, he wished to prevent it before it was too late. When this compromise was first announced, I was about to make a remark, but was interrupted at the time, and that was, that with all your compromises you could not compromise the Court. The object now is to show Mr. Huncke in contempt. What collateral results may ensue, is not for me to say. The Judge here repeated the statement sworn to by Huncke in his return, and added that Huncke had full notice that he was expected to make a full disclosure of all he knew about this girl. Now, so far as this testimony will go to show that Huncke has not made a full or true return, so far he is in contempt, and it is due to the dignity of the Court, to the community, and to me personally, that the matter should be investigated. They might therefore proceed to call their witnesses.

John Shepard, sworn—I reside in Elizabethtown, N. J.; I know John Huncke; I keep a hotel at Elizabethtown; I was introduced to P. H. Mulford, the lawyer, on the 6th of July, by Mr. Davis, the bar-keeper of Huncke, or Mr. Huncke himself, don't recollect which; it was at my house; they came there about four o'clock; Mr. Huncke, Davis, Mulford and a young lady; they came in a carriage; can't say whether Davis or Huncke drove the carriage; Mr. Huncke told me that he drove the carriage up; they did not introduce the young lady to me; I showed her into the parlor; Mr. Mulford was in the parlor with her, the others were out; they all took breakfast together; Huncke ordered the breakfast; they all talked about breakfast, said they were hungry; did not hear the lady's name mentioned; she was a young lady; I should think about seventeen or thereabouts; Mr. Huncke left my house about six o'clock; Mr. Mulford and the young lady left I think about a quarter past nine o'clock; they told me they were going to Rahway; did not hear the young lady say anything; Mr. Huncke paid the bill; he told me it was his carriage and horses; said he had been out on a jaunt for two or three days, or that they had been out; didn't say where they were going, or why he brought them there; Mulford said he was going to Rahway; he did not say a word about the young lady, why he was with her, or anything about it; he did not stop at my house on his return.

To Mr. Whiting—She was of middling size; I think dark hair and gray eyes; she was very pale, and kept a veil over her face most of the time; think they had a carpet-bag; think I would know the young lady if I saw her again.

Richard T. Deming, sworn—(examined by Judge Whiting)—I am a lawyer, office No. 60 Wall-street; reside at Napoleon Hotel, kept by John Huncke; have been there steadily for five months past; I know Mrs. Blount; I can't say that I know Miss Blount; have seen her, can't tell when; I first became acquainted with them at the hotel; think it was within two or three days after they arrived at the hotel; was there on the night they came to arrest de Riviere.

Q.—Was you ever counsel for Mrs. Blount? A.—Not in Court, but I have been sent to by her for legal advice.

Q.—I will ask you whether on the night of the 3d, 4th or 5th of July, you were outside the house by the stable late at night? A.—Well, I ask the Court to excuse me from answering; I decline to answer upon the ground that counsel has no right to interrogate me or any one else on questions that do not put the Court in contempt—anything that transpired previous to the process of this Court. I wish to ask the Court whether I am obliged to answer it.

Judge Ogden—If the matter was irrelevant, it would be improper, but this was a matter connected with the affair out of which the contempt arose.

Witness—I shall have the privilege to explain; on the 4th of July, I think, Mrs. Blount had sent word to me, by counsel, asking me to come to her to advise her in reference to her being imprisoned on the ground of insanity; she said her husband was in pursuit of her for that purpose; I had conversed with her and thought her sane; I called upon her and advised her accordingly; about midnight, of the 4th, two persons, one of whom was Huncke, came to me and asked me to go round by the stable—saying that the ladies were on the roof of the house—that persons were in pursuit of them for insanity; he wanted me to go round and take them in; I said I did not know them, they were strangers to me, &c.; but he insisted, and I went round, put my hands up through the window, and helped them in, as gallantly as I could; soon after some one came and told them they must go back to the house across the roof, and Mr. Devenoir helped them in; by and by I heard they were in the room, and I went in, sat down and conversed with them for awhile, and then retired, between 12 and 1 o'clock; I saw Colonel Blount there that night, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening; had some conversation with him; did not know he had been to Jersey City to look for his daughter until he told me; he said they had left the hotel; he stayed in my room that night; did not tell him anything about the operation on the street; I did not send him to Jersey City; don't know who sent him; at the time I saw him I thought the ladies had left the house; Huncke told me so; Mr. Huncke came to my room, after I had retired, and asked if Colonel Blount could sleep there; I told him he could; it was then that he told me the ladies were not in the house; I was astonished to find them there the next morning; did not tell Col. Blount I saw them there at 12 o'clock that night, because I did not wish to have anything to do with it; that morning was the last time I saw the ladies; don't know where Colonel Blount was when the ladies were on the shed; the officers, I understood, were after de Riviere; I told Colonel B. the room the ladies occupied; I was not there on the night of the 5th; Mrs. Blount has been there ever since, but I have rarely seen her.

Chas. Powell, sworn—(examined by Mr. Ransom)—I reside at Elizabethtown; am bar-tender for Mr. Shepard; saw the party that came there on the morning of the 6th of July; saw them about six o'clock; they consisted of Mr. Mulford, Mr. Huncke, Mr. Davis and the young lady; did not hear who the lady was; Mr. Davis and Mr. Huncke left soon after; I got up about half past eight o'clock—Mr. Mulford and the young lady about nine or half-past; Mulford said they were going to Rahway; they took the train leaving New-York at eight o'clock; think they had a carpet-bag with them; didn't see any letters on it; didn't hear any of them say anything about the party; they had eaten breakfast when I got up, and were just coming out of the dining-room.

Dr. Wm. Mulford, sworn—I reside in Gloucester City, New-Jersey; I know a lady, said to be Miss Emily J. Blount; a lady was at my house who passed by that name; she came there on the 6th of July, in the afternoon; my brother, Philip H. Mulford, came with her; she remained at my house until the Sunday night following; she was then taken to a place about eight miles distant, to Joseph Large's, a brother-in-law of mine; she then went there with me; she wanted to know what I should say when we got there—whether I should introduce her by her right name, or some other name; I told her if she wished protection, I thought it would be imprudent for her to go in her own name; I suggested the name of Mary Lowd—she consented to it, and I introduced her by that name; the name of the place is Carpenter's Landing, six or eight miles inland from the Delaware River, on a creek called Mantua Creek; my brother-in-law is a farmer; the young lady stated to me that she came to my house for protection; that she had had difficulty; after stating her troubles, I said to my brother-in-law that after her difficulties were settled she would return; I did not give him to understand who she was; I did not say that she was a patient of mine; I gave no other reason for bringing her other than what I have stated; I took her from my house to go to my brother's, about three or four o'clock Monday morning; she requested to be taken somewhere Sunday night; I first suggested to her that she had better leave my house; I suggested it from the circumstance of a stranger coming there that night whom I did not like the appearance of; he gave the name of Captain de Riviere; he came there, I think, at twelve or one o'clock that night; he told me his name himself; I had heard of him before, through the papers; the family had retired when he came.

Q.—Did he see Miss Blount that night? A.—When he came and announced his name, he said he would like to see Miss Blount; I told him she was a-bed; I observed to him that if he wished to see her very much, I would call her; he insisted upon it very much, and I did so; they had some conversation by themselves in my parlor, that I did not hear; he stayed at my house perhaps two hours or so; he was in company with her perhaps half an hour or more; I did not converse with him as to what should be done with Miss Blount; had no particular conversation with him; he did not know the place to which I was going to take her; I can't tell how de Riviere knew she was at my house; after he came I resolved that she should go to some place unknown to him; when my brother Philip brought her to my house he said there was some prosecution going on relative to her, her mother and Captain de Riviere; I think he said her father had commenced a suit against Captain Riviere for stealing her clothes; he did not say why she left her mother he said she came there at her own request and that of her mother to stay until after the difficulty was settled; I can't say that I understood that she was brought there to keep her out of the way of her father; I believe the idea was to keep her away from all the parties until the difficulty was settled; I understood by "all the parties," Col. Blount and Captain de Riviere.

Judge Ogden.—Why did you leave her alone with de Riviere if you were to keep her away from all the parties?

Witness—Well, I could not very well make any other arrangement; I could not turn the man out of the house at that time of night; I took her to the carriage to carry her to my brother's while de Riviere was there; I saw no account of this affair in the newspapers before she came to my house; think I saw a copy of the *habeas corpus* after she left; I kept her at her own request, and did not think I was doing wrong; she told me she had left her father; I think she told me the reason; I did not think it my duty to telegraph to her father that she was there, as long as she remained at her own request, and I saw that no harm was done to her; de Riviere was at my house perhaps half an hour before he saw Miss Blount; I satisfied myself he was de Riviere before I called Miss Blount; I suggested to her the propriety of removing from there after she had the interview with de Riviere; de Riviere heard the suggestion and made no objection to it; the suggestion came from me; he had left before I took her away in the carriage; he said nothing about the state of the difficulty here; I saw him afterwards—perhaps one, two or three days after; he came to my office; he was there last Saturday morning; he did not appear to be in disguise; his clothing was not shabby; he had no moustache; I think he had no whiskers; didn't hear that he had no money nor ask Miss Blount for any; had not much conversation with him; I hesitated in my own mind as to allowing him an interview with the lady; I did not know he was there against the will of her father; I was induced to overcome my hesitation partly from previous statements from Miss B. that she had been with him before—had traveled with him, as she said; I had heard that her father was in pursuit of her; she had told me that her father was opposed to her connection with de Riviere; I never had any correspondence with de Riviere; don't know how he came to my house—only that he came into the office; he has been there two or three times; was there last Saturday; he stayed five or ten minutes each time; I had some conversation with him; can't recollect anything special; I told him on Saturday morning that Miss Blount had gone to her father; I first learned that she had left Large's house I think Thursday evening; I went in pursuit of them to Camden; did not find the lady; Mr. Large told me he had taken her to the depôt; I told him it was very wrong to leave her alone and I would go up and see her; I did not write to my brother in Hoboken that she was there, nor to anybody; I wrote to Miss Blount. [A letter shown witness. After reading the letter through, and hesitating some time, he said it was his letter.] That letter was sent to Miss Blount by stage, in a bundle of clothes; the letter is dated July 17; from the time I wrote that letter until I went to Camden I had not heard of what had been done here at the Court-House; I saw my brother on Tuesday, who informed me of the proceedings in Court on Monday.

Mr. Deming could not see the connection which this line of examination had with the contempt of Mr. Huncke.

Mr. Whiting contended that Mr. Mulford was also guilty of contempt of court, in having aided in the concealment of this girl after the issuing of the *habeas corpus*; and, also, in drawing up a false return, and standing by and seeing Huncke swear to it. Having ended in imposing a falsehood upon the Court, this Mulford, as well as all others who aid in thwarting the mandates of the Court, were guilty of contempt.

Mr. D. wished to know if their proceedings were intended to convict Mr. Mulford of contempt? Mr. Mulford had no counsel present, and he thought he should be notified.

The Court said it would not be proper to stop in a case like this; when the process of the Court was contemned the proceedings ought to stop until the whole story was out. It was necessary to get the whole story in order to discover who was and was not engaged in this attempt to obstruct the course of justice, and if anybody suffered it was not the fault of the Court.

Mr. Ransom said that Mr. Mulford knew that this investigation would go on to-day, and had been subpœnaed to attend here.

Examination of Dr. Mulford resumed—My brother was advising Miss Blount to return; he arrived at my house Tuesday evening; he stayed till next morning; I think he told me there was a compromise between Mrs. and Col. Blount; I told him I was glad of it; I told him where Miss Blount was when he came to my house on Tuesday; he told me there was a reconciliation between Col. Blount and his wife and daughter; I informed Miss Blount by the letter shown me, of the interview with my brother; my brother did not go to see Miss Blount; when I found Miss Blount had gone to the depôt, I went and found her at the Kensington Depôt; I requested her to go back with me; she said she wished to come on; she said she wished to see her father; I came on with her; we arrived in Jersey City about three o'clock Friday morning; at Kensington Depôt, after asking me when I had seen de Riviere; I told her that I had seen him that day; she asked why he did not write to her; I told her I believed he had written; she said she had not got the letters; that if she had got them she would not have left; de Riviere did not know her whereabouts, and of course could not direct the letters; a note accompanied the letters, requesting me to forward the letters to her; I think one of the letters was dated Tuesday and the other Thursday; the letters are now at the Post-Office; the Post Office is kept by myself.

Mr. Whiting—We wish you to preserve these letters; they are at your house, are they not?

Witness—If they are not destroyed; I told her at Kensington depôt that she had better go back with me and wait till they sent for her; she said she wished to go on that night; after we arrived here I told her she had better go to her mother, she said she wished to go to Dr. Dewees', where her father was; I rode with her to Dr. Dewees'; she told the hackman where to go, when we arrived there she got out; I did not wait till any one came to the door, but immediately returned to the Hoboken ferry; I called on my brother, Dr. Mulford, in Hoboken; I did not see my brother Philip Mulford until afternoon; I had informed Mrs. Blount before by note, that I had passed Miss Blount over to her father, I saw Mrs. Blount about two hours after my arrival in Hoboken; I had not heard at that time that Mr. Huncke was connected in any way with the young lady's absence.

Mr. Whiting here read the following letter referred to above:

GLOUCESTER CITY, N.J., July 15, 1858.

DEAR MISS: I have even surprised myself in the success in obtaining for you a resting place—safe, and, I hope, comfortable, from your pursuers, and no one knowing your location but myself, not even my family, they supposing you left in the night, and I was called out to attend professional duties. I feel for your special interest that you should so remain, and not let any person but your ma know where you are, and I have not even informed the Captain, only that you were far in the country, safe and retired, until some change. My brother Philip came on to see me Tuesday night and left early in the morning, so as to be on hand to give all assistance required. He says they had a warm time in Court on Monday, when Mrs. B. appeared at Court (private,) and had an interview with the Colonel and Judge Ogden. I find that Mrs. B. and my brother are conferring closely together in the case, and I should say to you with all sincerity and friendship, that it will end right yet. I send you the *Herald* of Tuesday, which contains all the proceedings as yet. You may expect a line from me, or *I may come with a message* when required, as I deem it of the most important interest on your account, and for my security from public reflection in aiding you to brave all, kept in strict privacy, until it may become prudent to let it be known. I will send you a note from Mrs. B. and package. Let me enjoin upon you a composed mind and buoyant feelings. Do not let despair and trouble depress you that you may succeed in avoiding any conjecture on the part of the family where you now stop. You will find them good friends, only keep cheerful your self.

With great respect, I remain,

Your friend, W. C. MULFORD.

Examination of witness continued—Miss Blount was unwell while at my residence, but not so as to require medicine.

Cross examined—I heard Miss Blount say that Mr. Huncke did not know with whom she left his hotel; I never heard her say that she was under any restraint of Mr. Huncke, at his house or elsewhere; she told me that it was her mother's wish, as well as her own, that she should leave the Hotel Napoleon; she told me several times that she did not wish to go back to her father; she was allowed to do as she pleased while at my house; she went in and out at pleasure; she did not tell me that Huncke was on the box when she left the hotel in a carriage; she did not tell me who drove the carriage, nor who was in the carriage, except that my brother was with her; she received letters from her mother while at my house; her mother did not write to me; she told me she was attached to de Riviere, and under an engagement to de Riviere; that it was her mother's wish; that she had lately had doubts of the sincerity of de Riviere, gathered from what the newspapers said about him,—and as the affair was agoing to be compromised, she wished to go back to her father; these were the reasons she gave for wishing to go back.

To Mr. Whiting.—She never told me that she did not care a pin for de Riviere, nor that she had been deceived into leaving the house of Dr. Dewees; she did not tell me at the Kensington depôt that she had engaged the assistance of a policeman, and that there would be no use in trying to get her to go back; we talked about what the newspapers contained in reference to de Riviere's former marriage; she did not then express doubts of his sincerity; it was afterwards.

Abraham Lent, sworn—I reside in Elizabethtown; I saw Mr. Huncke at my stable in Elizabethtown about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th of July, together with two other gentlemen; he gave directions about the horses; I did not see the young lady.

Cross-examined—I never had seen Mr. Huncke before; took him to be a German.

Mr. Deming—Well, he isn't—he's a Dutchman.

Mr. Whiting—I am glad he is not an American.

Witness—He got on to the box and drove the carriage from the stable when he left.

John Davis sworn—Am bartender at the Hotel Napoleon; I went in a carriage on the morning of the 6th of July from Hoboken to Elizabethtown with Mr. Mulford; Mr. Huncke and a young lady, who might have been Mr. Mulford's sister, for aught I know; I had never seen her before; Mr. Huncke drove the carriage; an order for the carriage came to the bar about eleven o'clock; Mr. Huncke asked me if I would drive the carriage out there; I told him I would; don't know who ordered the carriage; the horses belong to the stable; can't know who owns them; Huncke and I harnessed the horses with the assistance of Hartung, who drives the team; we went to the corner of Fourth and Meadow-streets, where we found Mr. Mulford and the young lady; they got in, and we went on to Elizabethtown, Huncke driving; it was an open carriage; Huncke drove all the way out, we stopped once to get a drink, but could not get it as no one was up; there was some conversation on the way, but I did not hear what it was; we arrived there early in the morning; took breakfast there, the young lady with the rest; I don't know how the young lady was dressed; there was no proposition made to take the lady to my house; I did not know when the horses were ordered that Miss Blount was to be taken away from the house; I don't know Miss Blount or mother; can't know whether Mr. Mulford has a daughter about the size of Miss Blount or not; I state positively that I did not know the young lady in the carriage with us was Miss Blount, nor where she was going.

Cross-examined—The bar of the Napoleon Hotel is in the basement; it is very seldom I go up-stairs at all; I don't think I have been above the bar twenty times since I have been there—a year and a half; whenever liquor is sent up stairs it is carried by a servant.

The Court here adjourned to this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Late Accident on the Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

OLEAN, Saturday, July 17, 1858.

I am accustomed to time the speed at which Railroad Companies usually run their trains—and am certain that at the time of the accident at Shin-Hollow, the train was running a speed of at least 55 miles per hour. This is also the opinion of at least three gentlemen with whom I afterwards conversed in that train—and making such speed, too, down a steep grade—and on a curve with a high embankment beneath.

I wish to inform the traveling public, also, of a very reckless disposition which is exhibited by almost all the employes on the west end of this great thoroughfare—plainly perceptible among the conductors, engineers, agents, &c., &c., on account of an unjustifiable removal of the very able, efficient and gentlemanly superintendent, Mr. HART, a few weeks since. If the management of this road will suffer their interests to be jeopardized by removing competent men, and placing over their employes others whom neither they nor the men respect, they must expect their travel diverted, disorganization to exist, and accidents and losses to occur frequently, all for the want of that amicable feeling and respect which should always characterize both superintendents and employes on railroads. The surest way to inspire confidence with the public, is to have the public understand that the merest subordinate on the road makes the interest of the Company equal to his own vital interest at all times. And how can this be done as long as there is an unharmonious feeling existing for any fancied or alleged grievance? Gentlemen of the New-York and Erie, rest assured, there is a screw loose somewhere. GEORGE T. HUNTER.

The Calamity at Shin-Hollow.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Monday, June 19, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial article of this morning, headed "The Erie Railroad Massacre," you say:

"We are instructed, that in the prosecution of its recent retrenchments, the repair-gangs were cut down to a point quite inadequate to the security of the track, and that to this fact the presence of a defective rail at the point of calamity is attributable. There is no proof that the track was examined after the last preceding train had passed over it."

Whilst in the same paper you publish the following testimony given before the Coroner's Jury at Port Jervis:

"*Hugh Riddle*, who deposed: I am Superintendent on the eastern division of the New-York and Erie Railroad; the general condition of the Road is good; there is a track-man who has specific charge of that part of the road; his duty is to go over the track, examine it, and give direction about repairs to his assistant; a man is detailed, who walks over the road perhaps three times a day; a train had passed over the road three hours before the train to which the accident occurred; the track had been examined in the interval.

James Collins deposed as follows: I am in the employ of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as foreman on the track; I have charge of that portion of the track on which this accident occurred; I went over that part of the road about twenty minutes past six in the evening, after the freight train passed over it; I did not see anything wrong in the rails; they were not broken or displaced; my business is, particularly, to examine the track after a train passes; I found nothing on this occasion to awaken any suspicion that anything was wrong; the rail was in good order."

In the same editorial article you further remark:

"We would gladly avoid the necessity of thus identifying the parties guilty in this affair. As we have said, it would be far easier to shut our eyes, and utter the false inanity—nobody to blame. But when a body of men announce to the public, publish it at stock jobbing and loan-raising meetings, and otherwise demonstrate it, that they propose to do the largest possible business upon a reduction of all the outlays that give security to transit, we may justly consider ourselves warned of mischief to come. It is always safe to beware of insolvent railroads, where huge indebtedness is to be met by sums saved out of the guarantees to public safety. With this reasonable suspicion in advance, we find it justified by the present facts; and have no hesitation in saying that with the Company does the responsibility of this sad tragedy entirely rest. Let them be made to answer."

Whilst you have published a short time since in your money article the following comparative disbursements made by this company, in the six months ending 1st April, 1857 and 1858:

	1857.	1858.
Repairs of track, road bed, &c.	$244,130	$349,753
Repairs of bridges and structures	33,634	39,111
Repairs of cars	190,150	241,131
Total	$467,914	$629,995

Excess in 6 months, $162,081.

In May and June, 1 500 tons new rails have been sent on the two eastern divisions, besides rails repaired and relaid in the track. My constant instructions, since I have been President, have been to spare no expenditure which would improve the condition of the road-bed and equipment. With these facts before you, do you think you have done justice to this Company in your comments on the late unfortunate accident? Yours respectfully,

CHARLES MORAN.

Fires.

FIRE IN SOUTH WILLIAM-STREET—BOY BURNED TO DEATH.—The alarm of fire for the Seventh District at 2 o'clock yesterday, was caused by an explosion and fire in the wine and liquor store of GEORGE GODFREY, No. 16 South William street. The fire was speedily put out, when the body of DENIS CREEGAN, an office-boy in the store, was found on the floor burnt to a crisp. The damage to the stock was about $250, which is covered by an insurance in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

An inquest was held on the body of the boy CREEGAN yesterday afternoon. Mr. GODFREY testified that he went to his dinner about 12 o'clock, leaving the boy in charge of the place. The fire, in his opinion, was caused by the boy lighting a match, and the flame communicating with some liquor which was being filtered at the time. A verdict was rendered by the jury in accordance with this statement. The deceased was 13 years of age, and resided with his parents at No. 38 Pearl-street.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—At 12½ o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the store No. 300 Greenwich street, occupied by EDGAR M. MASON, dealer in furniture, paper-hangings, &c. The fire was first discovered in the back part of the store, by Officer FOLWELL, of the Third Precinct, and by promptly giving the alarm, the firemen were soon on the spot, and succeeded in confining the flames to the store floor. The damage to stock will amount to about $500. Insured in this City, but in what company could not be ascertained. The building belongs to ARCHIBALD COUGHLIN, and is damaged to the amount of $100—insured.

The upper stories are occupied by RICHARD HADLEY as a boarding-house; he sustained no damage. The basement is occupied by JAMES GRUVES as a lager bier saloon; his loss will amount to about $30; no insurance.

MASONIC FUNERAL.—A very respectable Masonic procession passed our office yesterday afternoon, accompanying the remains, as we are informed, of JAMES R. TAYLOR, Esq., a worthy member of Columbia Lodge No. 15, under the jurisdiction of St. John's Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York.

Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.—No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Robert A. Haggerty, Auctioneer, will sell, to-day, at the Merchant's Exchange, at 12 o'clock, very desirable Real Estate, situated at Washington Heights, Carmansville. See advertisement.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT NO. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Radical-Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MARRIED.

SEELEY—STEBBINS.—In this City, on Monday, July 19, by the Rev. Dr. D. F. Warren, ISAAC SEELEY to LIZZIE S., daughter of A. Q. Stebbins Esq., all of this City.

DEMINGTON—DICK.—In this City, at Trinity Church, on Sunday, April 4, by the Rev. Frederick Ogilby, EDWIN DEMINGTON to Miss CORDELIA C. DICK, both of Brooklyn.

ANDERSON—ACKEN.—At Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, July 12, by the Rev. Mr. Hill, Mr. JACOB ANDERSON, of New York, to Miss FANNIE M. ACKEN, of Rahway.

DIED.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Monday, July 19, MICHAEL MURRAY, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Rector and Greenwich sts. The funeral services will take place at St. Peter's Church, and his remains will be taken from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

GRANT.—In this City, on Saturday, July 17, suddenly, at her residence, No. 225 West 26th st., Mrs. MARY OAKLEY GRANT, widow of the late James Grant, of Poughkeepsie, and daughter of the late John W. Oakley, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th av., corner of 20th st. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

CONNELL.—In this City, on Saturday, July 17, after a lingering illness, MARY FRANCES CONNELL, niece and adopted daughter of Thomas and Catharine Connell, aged 13 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 58 Madison-av.

COWL.—In this City, on Sunday morning, July 18, MABIUS LUDLUM COWL, son of Wm. H. and Mary A. A. Cowl, aged 2 years, 5 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BAIRD.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, July 19, SARAH EVANS, daughter of John Baird and Ellen de B. Wickersham, aged 4 weeks and 3 days.

WARD.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning, July 17, LYDIA LAVENIA, daughter of Moses Ward.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 43 Washington-st., Newark, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

BARTLETT.—At Lee, Mass., on Friday, July 16, at the residence of her grandfather, Hubbard Bartlett, Esq., in the 16th year of her age, LUCY ISABELLA, late of Brooklyn, L. I., daughter of the late John H. and Isabella H. Bartlett, of New-York.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of a quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is............950-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is..........925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—All Railroad Companies should adopt double-flanged railroad wheels upon all passenger-cars, to protect human life. Double-flanged wheels, in connection with compound rails, will prevent cars from running off the track in any case of accident, unless the two rails in the road are gone from the track; the use of double flanged car wheels being safe and practicable.
L. BALL.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST.
THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY,
THE KING OF THE STORY-PAPERS.
Will be ready at all news depôts and bookstores in the City and country, at daylight,
TO MORROW MORNING, July 21,
with
NED BUNTLINE'S GREAT STORY,
ENTITLED,
THE WHITE WIZARD;
OR THE
GREAT PROPHET OF THE SEMINOLES!
A Tale of Strange Mystery in the South and North!
THOUSANDS ARE WAITING TO SEE IT.
THOUSANDS ARE WAITING TO SEE IT.
THOUSANDS ARE WAITING TO SEE IT.
THOUSANDS ARE WAITING TO SEE IT.
THOUSANDS ARE WAITING TO SEE IT.
THOUSANDS ARE WAITING TO SEE IT.
AND TENS OF THOUSANDS WILL BUY IT.
AND TENS OF THOUSANDS WILL BUY IT.
AND TENS OF THOUSANDS WILL BUY IT.
AND TENS OF THOUSANDS WILL BUY IT.
AND TENS OF THOUSANDS WILL BUY IT.
PRICE ONLY FOUR CENTS.
PRICE ONLY FOUR CENTS.
PRICE ONLY FOUR CENTS.
PRICE ONLY FOUR CENTS.
PRICE ONLY FOUR CENTS.
PRICE ONLY FOUR CENTS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR CALIFORNIA and SOUTH PACIFIC COAST, per United States Steamer "STAR OF THE WEST," will close at this office on TUESDAY, July 20, at 1 o'clock, P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

BASSFORD'S BILLIARDS WITHOUT BETTING—16 Tables. No. 149 Fulton. Billiard Palace 15 Tables, Court & Remsen, Brooklyn. Slate beds, square cushions, sold at both places, by BASSFORD—only India Rubber patentee here.

JUST RECEIVED
FROM BRADY'S WASHINGTON GALLERY,
a most interesting collection of Imperial Photographs, including the following distinguished personages:
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND CABINET.
VICE PRESIDENT,
CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY,
GENERAL SCOTT,
COMMODORE PERRY,
GOVERNOR WISE, of Virginia.

General QUITMAN,	General PERSIFOR F. SMITH.
Senator CRITTENDEN,	Kentucky.
Senator DOUGLAS,	Illinois.
Senator SEWARD,	New-York.
Senator BELL,	Tennessee.
Senator SLIDELL,	Louisiana.
Senator HAMMOND,	South Carolina.
Senator HUNTER,	Virginia.
Senator TOOMBS,	Georgia.
Senator BRODERICK,	California.
Senator HALE,	New-Hampshire.
Senator MASON,	Virginia.
Senator HOUSTON,	Texas.
Senator WILSON,	Massachusetts.
Senator SIMMONS,	Rhode Island.
Senator THOMPSON,	New-Jersey.
Senator CAMERON,	Pennsylvania.
Senator PIERCE,	Maryland.
Senator BROWN,	Mississippi.
Senator GREEN,	Missouri.
Senator MALLORY,	Florida.
Senator SHIELDS,	Minnesota.

Copies of any of the members of the Senate or the House can be furnished.

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS,	Georgia.
JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS,	Ohio.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL,	Kentucky.
HENRY WINTER DAVIS,	Maryland.

General HARNEY.
Commodore PAULDING.
Captain INGRAHAM.
The Diplomatic Corps is represented by
Lord NAPIER,
Count DE SARTIGES,
Baron STOEKL.

And various persons connected with the Foreign Legation.

The collection of Portraits at this Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, is the most extensive and valuable in the world.

The above collection, in connection with many Photographs of the most distinguished men of this country and Europe, comprised in BRADY'S National Gallery, is open to the public from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

Owing to recent improvements perfected by Mr. BRADY, daguerreotypes can be copied, enlarged to the Imperial Photograph, or less size, when desired, and colored in oil or water color.

BRADY'S NATIONAL GALLERY,
No. 359 Broadway,
Over Thompson's Saloon.

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Senator SEWARD,	New-York.
Senator BELL,	Tennessee.
Senator SLIDELL,	Louisiana.
Senator HAMMOND,	South Carolina.
Senator HUNTER,	Virginia.
Senator TOOMBS,	Georgia.
Senator BRODERICK,	California.
Senator HALE,	New-Hampshire.
Senator MASON,	Virginia.
Senator HOUSTON,	Texas.
Senator WILSON,	Massachusetts.
Senator SIMMONS,	Rhode Island.
Senator THOMPSON,	New-Jersey.
Senator CAMERON,	Pennsylvania.
Senator PIERCE,	Maryland.
Senator BROWN,	Mississippi.
Senator GREEN,	Missouri.
Senator MALLORY,	Florida.
Senator SHIELDS,	Minnesota.

Copies of any of the members of the Senate or the House can be furnished.

ALEXANDER A. STEVENS,	Georgia.
JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS,	Ohio.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL,	Kentucky.
HENRY WINTER DAVIS,	Maryland.

General HARNEY,
Commodore PAULDING,
Captain INGRAHAM.
The Diplomatic Corps is represented by
Lord NAPIER.
Count DE SARTIGES,
Baron STOECKL.

And various persons connected with the Foreign Legations.

The collection of Portraits at this Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, is the most extensive and valuable in the world.

The above collection, in connection with many Photographs of the most distinguished men of this country and Europe, comprised in BRADY'S National Gallery, is open to the public from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

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MEAT Tastes Like MEAT, FISH Tastes Like FISH, FRUIT Tastes Like FRUIT.
After a week or two in
the only Refrigerator,
WINSHIP'S!!!
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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
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NECK-TIES of every description,
NO. 36 WARREN-STREET.

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APPLETON'S HAND BOOK FOR THE PLEASURE TOURIST to the Northern and Eastern States. 1 vol. 12mo, $1 25.
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Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

RUTGERS
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott-st.
NEW YORK, July 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—This Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT per cent., payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst until August 2.

This dividend is paid upon a capital of $200,000, with a surplus of over $70,000. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

LIME AND CEMENT.
NEWARK OLD COMPANY,
ROSENDALE OF ALL BRANDS.
For sale at Manufacturer's prices. Afloat, to be delivered alongside of any vessels in New-York or vicinity. Lime of all kinds will be sold and delivered on the same terms. First quality whitewashing Lime for $1. Apply to GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE
Is warranted superior to anything known, for old Ulcers, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Burns, Erysipelas, Sore Eyes, Felons, &c.
For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by druggists; also, at MILLET'S Music store, No. 325 Broadway.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—I HAVE been cured by it of extreme debility.—Mrs. Bollus, 66 Cannon-st. I was completely helpless from rheumatism and nervous debility; I was cured by the Antidote.—Mrs. Munson, No. 23 1st-av. My son was cured of epilepsy.—Wm. B. Hardman, No. 44 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J. Hundreds of others praise and bless it every day. JOHN PYNE & CO., proprietors, No. 109 Nassau street. $1 per bottle—$9 per dozen. Sent to any part of the country.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, METALS, OILS. Liquid Glass, Fly Paper, &c., Malo and Chamomile Flowers, Manganese, Cadmium, Platina, Bismuth, Aluminum, Pure Essential Oils Cognac, Neroli, Rose, Apple, Pear, Essences; Rum, Raspberry, Vanilla Oil, Rye Whisky, Butter, Cenanthic, Acetic Æthers, for sale very low by
Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 143 Maiden lane.

YOUR STUPID PREJUDICE—WON'T LET you use my Onguent, although a trial will show that it will force the beard or hair to grow strong and thick in 42 days, and won't stain or injure the skin. It will do it, and I've no more to say. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 108 Nassau-st. Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$4.50 PER TON, DELIVERED.—DIScharging this day, a boat-load of genuine Locust Mountain Coal. Stove and Egg sizes, which will be sold to cash buyers, delivered in good order, at the above low price. Apply at TRUSLOW'S, No. 14 Wall, No. 200 Cherry, and No. 265 East 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY SUPERIOR YOUNG women, situations in City or country; one, who has three years' references, as cook, washer and ironer, is a good cook and makes good bread and plain pastry, or would do housework; the other is a neat and competent chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse and seamstress; can take a place as lady's maid; is willing to travel to any part of the United States or the continent. Has good references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY EXPERIENCED girls, with good City reference; one, an English Protestant girl, as waiter and chambermaid, or as seamstress and chambermaid; would travel with a lady; the other, a Scotch girl, as waiter and chambermaid; lived over 4 years in her last place. Call at No. 12 6th av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress for a most experienced girl of respectable and neat appearance can do all kinds of fine washing and ironing in the best style, or fill the situation of chambermaid and laundress in any gentleman's family. Best of City references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse; is a neat plain sewer; will do embroidery neatly, or assist with the washing and chamberwork, wages $6 to $7. Also a girl as general servant, and to wash and iron; makes butter well and milks, wages $5. City reference Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE TRUSTworthy Protestant girl, a situation as cook, general servant, waitress, or nurse and seamstress, (cute and fine;) will be found perfectly efficient in either of the above capacities, and a girl of good moral character. Has the highest references. Inquire for ELIZA, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or would like to mind children; is an excellent laundress and perfectly understands her business. The best City reference given. No objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 62 Concord-st, Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objections to assist in washing; good City reference if required. Call at No. 198 West 15th st., lower number from 8th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and will be found an acquisition in any gentleman's family requiring the services of a reliable first class servant with unquestionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress, or to wait on a lady; no objection to travel or go in the country. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 22 James-st., corner of the New-Bowery, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Can give good reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 193 West 20th-st., (rear,) between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE—A thoroughly competent person desires a situation as seamstress and nurse, or as seamstress and chambermaid; is willing to make herself generally useful and no objection to travel; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 125 24th st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress to cut and fit children's dresses, make fine shirts, or to do anything in the way of such business, by the week or month. No objection to the country. Call at 30 Madison-st., first floor, front room Can be seen for two days

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as lady's maid and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; one to do general housework; also, by a first-rate cook. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG WOmen, together; one as plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best reference. Apply at No. 234 3d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A COLORED WOman as cook, and her daughter as chambermaid. Also, by three American young women, one as chambermaid and waitress, one to do general housework, and one as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, AND to do light chamberwork, by a respectable young woman. No objection to the housework of a small private family. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 6th av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; is competent to take care of an invalid lady; would do chamberwork if required, or take care of children. Has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No 194 7th-av., top floor, near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH AND iron, by a competent Protestant woman, who can bring good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 58 West 28th st Wages $7.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A HAT, CAP AND straw goods jobbing house. One who understands the business and can command a good trade may address, with own signature, (none other will be noticed.) Box No. 2,351, Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer. (Protestant.) one that is willing to make herself useful. Good recommendation required. Apply from 9 to 1 o'clock to-day, at No. 91 Henry st., New York.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER. NONE BUT A good workman, well recommended, need apply. A. SPADINE, No. 4 Maiden-lane up stairs.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO SMART, TIDY nurses; girls to care children while traveling to the several watering places; also, a number of smart girls in different situations, thirty lately landed and twenty small girls' situations ready—no charge until suited—at WESLEY'S Office, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS CORNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway; also, coachmen and gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAITER.—UN FRANCAIS, AGE DE 30 ANS, parlant parfaitement bien l'Anglais et l'Allemand, et hautement recommandé, désire se placer chez une famille. Aucune objection d'aller à la campagne. S'adresser à NED, No. 72 4th av., pres de la 10th-st.

PERSONAL.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1858.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES—DEAR SIR: In this day's edition of the *Times*, in giving the account of the assault made last Friday, on Mr. de Long, by John Quinlan and myself, it is asserted that I bear a bad reputation, and a notorious character. I would respectfully state that I am a young man but 20 years of age, and work daily for a living having been in the employ of Mr. John Dean for the past 3 years, and have always resided in the IXth Ward, and was never in any difficulty previous to last Friday.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES IRVING.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PILOTS, NO. 69 SOUTH STREET.—Notice is hereby given that the anchor hereinafter described will be sold at public auction to pay expenses unless claimed by the owners within one week from this date, viz.: One anchor, marked E. C. N., weight 1,546 lbs. Taken from Pier No. 27, East River, Oct 24.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1858. D. A. NASH, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day. M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 14th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st of July inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for heating Ward schoolhouse No. 21, now in the course of erection, on the easterly side of Marion-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the school officers of the Ward.

Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in the said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the heating process so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the school officers of the Ward previous to any payment being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for heating Ward school house No. 21, 14th Ward."

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ANDREW H GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st.; New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11¼ cents.
Smoked Shoulders from 7 to 8½ cents.
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 10 to 10½ cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess from $16 25 to $17.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 11½ to 12 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS. No. 200 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with me in business my late book-keeper, Mr. HIRAM HOWARD. The style of the firm hereafter will be, T. B. BYNNER & CO. T. B. BYNNER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

T. B BYNNER & CO beg to call the attention of their friends and customers to the above notice; also, that on the 1st of August they will remove to No. 175 Broadway, where, with an increased stock and additional facilities, they beg the continuance of favors from the old customers of T. B. BYNNER, and solicit an examination of their stock from the trade in general. T. B. BYNNER & CO., Importers and Dealers of Watches and Jewelry. No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom, who truly understands his business and all its branches. Is a first-class driver, understands the treatment of horses in all diseases, &c.; also, vegetable gardening. Is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Best of City or country reference can be procured. Call or address, for two days, No. 171 Hester st first floor, back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND HIS wife, (English,) lately arrived; the former is a very competent waiter; or would act as body servant; the latter is a very neat and competent nurse and seamstress, or would do housework; could go into the country; also, by their cousin, a place as waiter in hotel or private family. Apply at No. 367 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country, a situation in some office mailing newspapers, or in a hotel; best of country reference given, and the salary is not much of an object, as City life is preferred to that of a country. Address N. THOMAS, box No 126 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND HIGHLY-recommended English Protestant man and wife, situations; he is a good coachman and groom, understands horses thoroughly; is also a good gardener and farmer; she is a good cook, and understands all about kitchen work. Both will be found good servants; distance no object. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments, to the laying out or keeping of fancy pleasure grounds; understands the care and cultivation of grapes. Any gentleman in want of such a person may apply to C. F., 15 John-st., New York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A competent man of steady habits; unquestionable City reference; knows country and City; location no object. Call at TRAINOR'S saddlery, opposite the St. Nicholas, Broadway, or address a note to W. W., Box No. 122, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred, Address T. M., Box No. 112 *Times* office.

WANTED.—JUST DISENGAGED, AND WANTS a situation as waiter, a smart, active man; has lived upwards of 3½ years in his last place; has respectable City reference, and no objection to town or country. Can be heard of, for one week, at No. 122 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife—Protestants; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as competent laundress, chambermaid and seamstress, or general work. They have excellent references. Apply, for three days, at No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER SITUation, by a man and his wife; woman as dairy women, is an excellent cook; are Protestants, and have no family. Can give the best of references. Apply at SMITHS' seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a steady, active man, who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. No objection to town or country. Address J. D., Box No 146 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; is a young man who thoroughly understands his business, is not afraid to work can produce excellent City reference and has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 61 East 16th st. J. H.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single young man, (Scotch,) situation as coachman and gardener; will be found willing and obliging, and has good City reference for honesty, sobriety, carefulness. Apply at No. 360 6th av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, ACTIVE German boy, 16 years of age, speaks English well, and is well acquainted with the City; would be willing to learn a trade, or work in a store. Address J. L., *Times* office, Box No. 121.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, ACtive and honest boy; is willing to do anything to please his employer; wages moderate. Address J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE GERman man, as a porter or fireman in a factory or store; he speaks English well, and is acquainted in the City. Address T. D., Box No. 128, *Times* Office

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOKKEEPING, No 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, for class or private instruction in penmanship. New and elegant copy books, four numbers, 96 pages: price 50 cents the set or 15 cents the copy. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for pupils of both sexes in Perth Amboy, New-Jersey, commencing MONDAY, August 2d, 1858. Board and tuition cheap, with sea-air and bathing. Three daily steamers to and from New-York. Circulars at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway.

MONSIEUR LEOPOLD DE GRANDVAL'S FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.—A classical and commercial institution. The annual session begins Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous.

TWELVE GIRLS—FROM 6 TO 12 YEARS OLD, will be received by the Preceptress of the Hudson River Institute, Sept. 17. Terms for board and tuition, $150 a year. For particulars, address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Claverack, N. Y.

TEACHERS

A CLASSICAL TEACHER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to take charge of the classical department of a collegiate institution in the neighborhood of New-York. One who can teach French will be preferred. A liberal salary will be given. Best references required. Address CHAS. GANUN, Esq., No 63 Wall-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of [illegible] grand, parlor-grand, square and [illegible] upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

A 7-OCTAVE CARVED PIANO, WITH pearl keys, in use only three months, with unexpired warrantee for two years, and cost $425, will be sold for $260, if applied for soon. The above instrument was made to order, by one of the best City makers; has all the modern improvements, and in every respect a superior instrument. Call at No. 130 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 423 Broome st.,
One block east of Broadway,

Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class article are invited to inspect our instruments.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO, seven-octave, with four round corners, scalloped keys, carved case, fret-work desk, inlaid plate; has a full and rich tone; made by one of our best City makers, and warranted by the same; will be sold much below the maker's price. Apply at No. 86 West 22d-st., near 6th-av.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second-hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $125, and $165. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, &c.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A HALLET, DAVIS & CO. 6¾ or 7 octave piano very cheap. New-York pianos very low. Good second-hand pianos, nearly new, at great bargains. Pianos and melodeons to rent. Old pianos taken in exchange. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., Marble Building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte, new and of excellent tone; will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second-hand piano forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A gentleman wishing to dispose of his costly furniture, paintings, vases, &c., offers them at private sale for a few days, including solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade, velvet and hair cloth, fine pianoforte and stool, mirrors, marble-top etageres, centre and pier tables, rosewood bedroom furniture and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, and also a young lady can be accommodated with board in a private family on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 34 1st st., near the Bowery.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with good board can be obtained for gentlemen; it is in a healthy location and near to the cars and ferries. Apply at No. 13 Willoughby st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in some private family, where in exchange for her board she would give a few hours instruction daily in French, German, or music for which she is thoroughly competent, and can furnish the best testimonials and references; or would act as governess at a moderate salary. Address Y., Box No. 3,294, Post-Office, New-York

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, LIVING IN style, a little above Madison-square, between Broadway and 5th-av., best part of the City, would add a gentleman and wife or family to their number, and make them a home that can be called a home, even in boarding; or would let their house; rent about $1,800 Address COMFORT, box No. 192 *Times* office, with name, or re interview.

A GENTLEMAN RESIDING ON FIFTH-AV., near the Brevoort House, whose family is small and house large, will let a suite of spacious rooms, with or without board, the latter preferred; preference also for gentlemen exclusively to whom the use of billiard room would be accorded. Address G. T., at Union-square Post-Office.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family, convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished House with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES TO give lessons on the flute, and in drawing, in the evenings, in part payment for his board and lodging; Episcopalians preferred. Address S., Union-square Post-Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREENWOOD LAKE ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Fifty five miles, *via* Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage ten miles, daily, to the Lake. The mansion stands at the north end of a beautiful Lake, ten miles long, surrounded by romantic mountain scenery; enjoying a salubrious, buoyant atmosphere, cooled by constant breezes from the lake. Fine fishing; an abundance of fruit and vegetables, milk and butter produced on the place. Boats, bowling alleys, billiard table, and vehicles, for the use of the guests, under the direction of an experienced caterer.

BENJ HONEY,
Late of the Collins Liverpool steamship line, Proprietor.

For further particulars, refer to S. Caldwell, or W. H. Wheelock, Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

SURF HOTEL—FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS NOW receiving guests. Extensive billiard and bowling saloons, &c., all lighted with gas. The fishing and yachting grounds in the Great South Bay are unsurpassed. For restoring health to the invalid, especially those afflicted with fever and ague and hay fever, the location is unequaled in the United States. Communication twice daily, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Long Island Railroad to Thompson, and by steamer from Penataquit.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN GLEN HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—COMMUNICATION WITH NEW YORK FOUR TIMES A DAY BY RAILROAD.—A. UTTER, PROPRIETOR.—Mountain scenery, baths, airy rooms, clean beds, shade, and a "Home" in the country, without the restraints of fashionable life, at reasonable prices. Call, this day, on A. UTTER, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 100 Nassau-st., *Sabbath Recorder* Office; or address as above.

SUMMER RETREAT.—MOUNT IDA, AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References, SMITH & BOYD, Appleton's building New-York; WM. M. HOLMES, corner Court and Baltic sts. Brooklyn.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq. No 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.

M. MOORE, Proprietor.

BOARD AT PORT CHESTER, WITHIN three minutes' walk of the railroad dépôt. Large and single rooms for families or single persons, all newly furnished. Inquire at No. 466 Pearl-st., on Monday, 19th inst., before three o'clock, or of WM. D. SNYDER Port Chester.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED in a private family, ¾ of an hour from the City, accessible by steamboat, cars, and stage, for a family of four persons or a party of gentlemen. Address LORTON, Box No. 1,137, Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE ADVERTISER HAS a very pleasant country residence, in which he would take a genteel family to board during the hot weather. No other boarders taken. For further particulars, address RURAL, Box No. 201 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT RYE—ONE AND A half miles from the dépôt; beautiful and healthy location. For particulars, address Mrs. L., Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

COAL.

BEST LIVERPOOL CANNEL AND HALLIBURTON'S ORREL COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.

The undersigned are now ready to deliver the best Liverpool Cannel and Halliburton's Orrel Coal, both kinds expressly selected for family use, screened from yard and delivered free of cartage, at the following reduced prices:

CANNEL COAL, PER CHALDRON	$12 50
ORREL, PER CHALDRON	10 50

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, THOS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d st., and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

$4 50. PRIME ANTHRACITE $4 50.
COAL, AT $4 50 PER TON.

Of 2,000 pounds, delivered free of cartage, at Retail. The undersigned are now delivering their celebrated Black Heath and hard Broad Mountain and prime Red Ash Coals, for Furnaces, Ranges, Grates and Stoves, direct from boats, at the above reduced price; from yard 25 cents per ton higher.

Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South st., or with our agent THOMAS O'NEIL, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th-st., East River: at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the Drug Stores of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md. The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of

S. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

IRON AND HARDWARE

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 86 John st., up stairs.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TO TINNERS AND ROOFERS.—500 BOXES tin plates, slightly damaged, for sale very cheap for cash. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—GREAT TRIUMPH IN TRADE over all the patent humbug cushions now offered for sale. Call and examine; tables can be bought of me for $200, $250 and $300. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st., Billiard Table Market.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
BY ROBERT A. HAGGERTY,
Office 51 Exchange-place.
Tuesday, July 20,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

1. Five valuable lots, northeast corner of 10th-av. and 155th-st., being at Washington Heights, (Carmansville,) and the most desirable lots for business or other purposes on the north end of the Island.
2. Two lots on 10th av., nearly opposite the above, with the Church thereon erected.
3. Four lots—two on 158th st., and two on 157th-st., in the rear, between 10th and 11th avs., with a neat two story and basement house on 158th-st., and stable on 157th st. House newly painted and in good order.
4. Four lots adjoining above, with house and stable to correspond.
5. Four lots—two on 158th-st., and two on 157th st., in the rear, near 11th av., with a spacious, well-built, nearly new house, in first-rate order, on 158th-st., with plain stable in the rear.
6. Four lots—two on 155th-st., and two on 156th, in the rear, near 11th-av.

Special attention is called to this property, it being really very desirable, located as it is on high ground, near the North River, and in less than ten minutes' walk of railroad station and steamboat landing. Good schools, churches, markets, stores, &c. It is in the immediate vicinity of Audubon-park, Woodlawn-park, Fort Washington, High Bridge, and only two miles north of Central-park.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF $15,000 WORTH of gold and silver, Geneva and French watches. A. M. CRISTALAR, auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, 20th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Cortlandt st., removed for convenience of sale an extensive and valuable assortment as above, consisting of:

12 gold magic watches by Lasado and others.
12 gold chronometer by Lasado, French and Roskell.
50 diamond set hunting watches.
48 gold ¾ plate hunting levers, by French, Royal Exchange, Beesly and M. I. Tobias.
200 gold hunting detached levers, gold and gilt caps.
24 double time hunting watches.
200 silver hunting detached silver and gilt caps.
100 silver plaque hunting detached levers, fancy movements.
55 open face silver detached levers.
50 open face silver lepines.
18 Chinese duplex watches, &c., &c.

No postponement on account of the weather. This sale is well worthy the attention of the trade Catalogues on morning of sale. By order of JAMES B. BENSELL, Deputy Sheriff.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 21, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful collection of about 150 oil paintings, among which may be found the works of Ingraham, G. D. Brewerton, Cantineau, French, Waterston, Van Pee, Polemburg, De Vos, T. Morin, L. Chorin, J. G. Thorn, S. Lagg, Tanneur, Rowbottom, Oddie, Peters, Boutelle, Peter D'Hooge, Nicolie, L. Smets, and other artists of equal merit.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, AT 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in house No. 86 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. Superior rosewood and mahogany furniture, rosewood piano forte, inlaid with pearl and pearl keys; mantle, pier and oval mirrors, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French china vases, dinner and tea sets, fine cut-glass, plated ware. Also, a large quantity of chamber and kitchen furniture, well worthy the attention of families wanting furniture.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND BRITTANIA WARE—J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer, TUESDAY, July 20, 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st., catalogue sale by BARTLETT & COWEN of a large and choice stock of best goods, worthy the attention of City and country dealers. Sale positive, for cash.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 20, at 10½ o'clock. T. GOULDSMITH will sell all the furniture in the above house, consisting of every description of house furniture, in rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THREE SPLENDID SOLID rosewood parlor suits. Do. piano, 7-octave, city maker, and warranted by same, book-cases, etegeres, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, oak dining room set, &c. All of which will be sold at private sale, at a very low price, for cash. Apply at No. 86 West 22d-st., near 6th-av., where it can be seen from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO FIVE-STORY BUILDINGS Nos. 1,078 and 1,080 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. They are susceptible of being connected, and would be well adapted for a large first-class boarding house, being 75 feet deep and handsomely finished throughout, with all the modern improvements, and containing, together, 40 rooms exclusive of kitchens. Rent $1,500 per annum, or proportionate amount for either. Apply to A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,228 Broadway, or to EDMUND HUZZY, No 68 William corner Cedar st

TO LET—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY CHEAP, COTtage house, fruit, &c., 3½ lots north side 54th-st., New-York, 200 feet east of 10th-av. Apply to J. AITKEN, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, from 10 to 3 P. M.

FOR RENT, LOW—THREE OFFICES ON SECOND floor of No. 175 Broadway; commodious entrances from No. 175 Broadway and No. 2 Cortlandt st. Apply to T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 212 Broadway; after Aug. 1, No. 175 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants at a cheap rent.
J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

SLATE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE subscribers, at their office, Mining Agency, No. 55 William-st., room No 25, have now for sale one of the best quarries in the land. Call and see samples of the slate, and learn all particulars. J. R. BARBOUR & CO.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GENtleman having a small family, consisting of three persons, wishes to procure a furnished house in Brooklyn. Address, stating terms and location, W. J., Box No. 3,499 Post Office.

HOUSE WANTED—ON A LEASE—A HIGH-stooped attic house, between 17th and 30th sts, and 4th and 6th avs. Rent about $1,240 Satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 3,317 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIdence on the Hudson River, about two hours from New York, near the New-Hamburg dépôt, Dutchess County. The house is commodious and convenient, beautifully situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of 40 acres, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures, and furnace. The out buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c.; carriage houses and stables, ice-house, gas house and gate-lodge, all in fine order. The house is furnished complete, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c. if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or at the office of C. B. NORTON, room B, Appleton's Building No. 348 Broadway.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN. TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes' walk from dépôt, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 1½ acres, under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the dépôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD—THE FINELY situated large cottage, on the East River, with barn and grounds. Rent till May 1, $350. Boat *Liberty* leaves foot of Peck Slip at 4 P. M., giving parties half an hour to see the place before returning. Inquire for Mr. CHASSEAND.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, NEAR the dépôt of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, at Boundbrook; two-story house, barn, &c., with about 9 acres of land. Apply at No 87 Barclay-st., corner of Washington.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., THE RESIdence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the corner of the Coney Island and Bath roads; also a lease of thirteen acres of land. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire on the premises, of Mrs. J. RHODES.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URBER, No. 164 West Broadway.

WANTED ON LEASE—A COUNTRY SEAT near New-York, suitable for a first-class boarding school. Address, with particulars, No. 3 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken.

FARMS FOR SALE

23 ACRES OF GOOD GARDEN LAND, loam soil, free from stone or swamps, highly cultivated and crops growing, located at Brushville Station, Long Island, 14 miles from this City—5 trains each way daily—will be sold low for cash. Apply to JOSEPH F. BRUSH, No. 46 Delancy-st.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 38 William-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858.

Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at and all stations North of Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M. for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company,
JERSEY CITY, July 17, 1858.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN route, from New-York, *via* Washington City, and Orange and Alexandria Railroad, Richmond, Lynchburg, Knoxville, to Montgomery or Memphis by continuous Railway, and thence to New-Orleans—two hundred miles shorter than any other route, passing through the finest portions of Virginia and Tennessee. Through tickets sold for the above and other intermediate places, at the Ticket Office of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. Baggage checked through and no charge for transferring passengers or baggage on the route. Passengers are allowed to stop at any point named in the coupons.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and :30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:15, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct, and *via* St Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE.—CABIN, $20; STEERAGE, $6.—FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave pier No. 4 N. R. on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, July 31. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 31.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15 Freight 6 cent per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain THOS. JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug, with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENDID sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE—NEW-YORK TO GALWAY, IRELAND.

Only 15 hours' travel, including four hours sea passage, from Galway to London, *via* Holyhead. The line will consist of six powerful paddle-wheel steamships; the first two are now running as follows:

INDIAN EMPIRE will leave New-York, Friday, July 23.
AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave Galway, Tuesday, July 27.
AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave New-York on or about Aug 17.

The splendid steamship INDIAN EMPIRE, E. COURTNAY, Commander, will positively leave New-York for Galway FRIDAY, July 23. This ship has splendid accommodations for first, second and third-class passengers, who will be taken through to any port of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates (including a liberal cabin table, and provisions for third-class passengers) to Galway.

First class...$90 | Second class...$50 | Third class....$30

Passengers for Germany, &c., will have free tickets to London or Hull, from whence steamers are constantly leaving for Hamburg, Amsterdam, and other ports.

Freight delivered in Galway and Dublin. Specie and valuable packages delivered, also, in Liverpool, Manchester and London, at reasonable rates. For freight, passage and further particulars apply to

WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.,
or to TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N York Wednesday, July 21.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.		From Havre and Southampton for New-York.	
NORTH STAR	Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL...Sept 4	Oct 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW YORK
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, July 24, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, Aug 7, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The ASIA will sail on the 4th of August. E CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDAN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson st. N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, foot Robinson-st.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 17, 11½ A. M.
*Saturday, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 18, 1 P. M.
Sunday, July 18, 7 A. M.	*Sunday, July 18, 4 P. M.
*Sunday, July 18, 4½ P. M.	*Monday, July 19, 5½ A. M.
*Monday, July 19, 5½ A. M.	Monday, July 19, 1 P. M.
Monday, July 19, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, July 20, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, July 20, 9 A. M.	*Wednes'y, July 21, 6½ A. M.
*Wednesday, July 21, 7 A. M.	Thursday July 22, 5½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 21, 3 P. M.	Friday, July 23, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 22, 3 P. M.	*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.
*Friday, July 23, 11 A. M.	Saturday, July 24, 6 A. M.
Friday, July 23, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 24, 7 P. M.
Saturday, July 24, 3½ P. M	

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS—JULY, 1858

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, July 19..5½ A. M.	Monday, July 19, 12½ P. M.
Monday, July 19..9½ A. M.	Monday July 19, *Laura* will leave Red Bank 5½ A. M. for Fair Haven, Port Washington, Ocean House Highlands, and Ocean Wave—outside the Bar
Tuesday, July 20..8½ A. M	Tuesday, July 20..12½ P. M.

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 122 Broadway; Bessno & Brower, No. 199 West-st.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock,

Arriving at		Returning next morning, leaves	
Bayles' Dock	5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood	6:30 A. M.
Great Neck	5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove	7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point	5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove	6:00 P. M.	Great Neck	7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:00 P. M.	Bayles' Dock	8:15 A. M.
		Arrive at N. York	9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos st.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOPOLY—Fare 50 cents. Steamer TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st. at 7 o'clock A. M., landing at Caldwell's, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Catskill.

MORNING BOAT AT 7 O'CLOCK.—STEAMer GEO. T. STANLEY, from foot of Robinson st., landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. for Hartford. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

INDEPENDENT LINE FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.—The new and splendid steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. A. SIMONS, will leave foot of Robinson st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock. Passage, freight, horses and carriages taken at reduced rates. Apply to GEORGE T. STANLY, at the office on the wharf.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$7,563,454 93
Average amount of Specie	2,632,741 51
Average amount of Circulation	215,386 00
Average amount of Deposits	7,138,188 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$897,881 00
Average amount of Specie	90,135 00
Average amount of Circulation	86,753 00
Average amount of Deposits	509,883 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$557,845 00
Average amount of Specie	66,451 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,570 00
Average amount of Deposits	341,867 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts		$5,493,707 48
Average amount of Specie		3,771,541 44
Notes Late Bank of America	$21,956	92,921 00
Average amount of Circulation	70,965	
Average amount of Deposits		7,463,510 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.
Affirmed before me this 19th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$11,948,955 39
Average amount of Specie	3,738,464 46
Average amount of Circulation	1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits	8,458,905 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard King, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
R. KING, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,043,755 82
Average amount of Specie	163,609 92
Average amount of Circulation	106,106 83
Average amount of Deposits	1,025,679 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,804,230 60
Average amount of Specie	1,113,279 40
Average amount of Circulation	357,345 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,545,069 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Anthony P. Halsey, President of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, President.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Thos. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,741,877 89
Average amount of Specie	245,431 16
Average amount of Circulation	77,209 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,556,131 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,143,736 37
Average amount of Specie	1,417,596 01
Average amount of Circulation	183,366 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,688,319 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,402,600 96
Average amount of Specie	1,810,350 09
Average amount of Circulation	279,733 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,789,217 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,245,677 77
Average amount of Specie	393,167 90
Average amount of Circulation	222,183 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,870,880 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$369,032 46
Average amount of Specie	35,775 41
Average amount of Circulation	102,455 00
Average amount of Deposits	314,929 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,518,645 92
Average amount of Specie	340,933 81
Average amount of Circulation	189,822 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,147,571 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Benjamin J. Pentz, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$523,582 76
Average amount of Specie	87,734 37
Average amount of Circulation	101,822 00
Average amount of Deposits	300,510 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,956,709 00
Average amount of Specie	784,883 00
Average amount of Circulation	201,169 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,162,813 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$704,496 84
Average amount of Specie	125,087 12
Average amount of Circulation	147,157 00
Average amount of Deposits	563,097 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,140,023 12
Average amount of Specie	772,093 82
Average amount of Circulation	16,6[illegible]5 25
Average amount of Deposits	2,241,246 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. Cartwright, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. CARTWRIGHT, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,538,460 53
Average amount of Specie	997,459 89
Average amount of Circulation	109,8[illegible]6 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,408,051 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Talman, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,372,575 92
Average amount of Specie	440,885 55
Average amount of Circulation	117,017 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,422,281 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 19th day of July, 1858.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$184,656 45
Average amount of Specie	36,451 62
Average amount of Circulation	25,616 00
Average amount of Deposits	94,912 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. S. Carman, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 19th day of July, 1858.
Wm. H. Riblet, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,870,167 29
Average amount of Specie	324,425 81
Average amount of Circulation	126,011 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,645,9[illegible]0 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 259, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$743,061 85
Average amount of Specie	107,689 29
Average amount of Circulation	106,542 00
Average amount of Deposits	630,685 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$271,687 07
Average amount of Specie	61,959 82
Average amount of Circulation	30,917 00
Average amount of Deposits	158,146 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Samuel B. White, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 19th day of July, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,299,946 73
Average amount of Specie	309,601 42
Average amount of Circulation	93,830 00
Average amount of Deposits	857,579 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,438,000 50
Average amount of Specie	404,477 18
Average amount of Circulation	196,743 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,590,657 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts	$837,199 45
Average amount of Specie	230,872 80
Average amount of Circulation	105,122 00
Average amount of Deposits	810,695 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,061,171 01
Average amount of Specie	398,380 11
Average amount of Circulation	225,763 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,795,139 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,699,933 36
Average amount of Specie	1,822,858 18
Average amount of Circulation	295,352 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,449,431 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$858,739 71
Average amount of Specie	229,276 26
Average amount of Circulation	94,539 00
Average amount of Deposits	677,941 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,723,090 46
Average amount of Specie	282,628 40
Average amount of Circulation	165,421 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,359,933 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,654,009 89
Average amount of Specie	1,163,257 37
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank	257,548 77
Average amount of Deposits	3,860,962 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of '85 for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$213,930 72
Average amount of Specie	141,586 67
Average amount of Circulation	34,158 00
Average amount of Deposits	186,094 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Fonda, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
A. D. W. Baldwin, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$782,264 39
Average amount of Specie	165,347 32
Average amount of Circulation	114,955 00
Average amount of Deposits	702,427 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Benjamin J. Pentz, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,668,342 05
Average amount of Specie	483,185 35
Average amount of Circulation	46,310 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,284,318 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,479,602 60
*Average amount of Specie	3,167,715 51
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank	221,126 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,899,747 03

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jacob D. Vermilye, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,028,325 09
Average amount of Specie	420,154 91
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	122,282 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,417,974 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Barnes, President of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BARNES, President.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,368,138 87
Average amount of Specie	1,470,993 17
Average amount of Circulation	203,535 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,479,919 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,420,255 28
Average amount of Specie	240,049 09
Average amount of Circulation	110,372 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,011,261 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,418,207 90
Average amount of Specie	359,921 46
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank	158,344 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,362,951 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of July, 1858.
E. Francis Corey, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$394,043 35
Average amount of Specie	37,363 86
Average amount of Circulation	89,986 00
Average amount of Deposits	285,195 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
J. H. Wyckoff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$406,701 92
Average amount of Specie	58,579 62
Average amount of Circulation	157,958 00
Average amount of Deposits	122,257 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Chas. E. Loew, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$249,213 85
Average amount of Specie	23,498 78
Average amount of Circulation	122,238 00
Average amount of Deposits	251,339 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,711,079 24
Average amount of Specie	440,890 55
Average amount of Circulation	98,976 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,560,245 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 17th day of July, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$595,177 96
Average amount of Specie	127,573 66
Average amount of Circulation	94,011 00
Average amount of Deposits	487,000 57

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,058,754 14
Average amount of Specie	253,054 65
Average amount of Circulation	124,240 00
Average amount of Deposits	954,932 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,032,834 16
Average amount of Specie	1,019,535 79
Average amount of Circulation	179,094 66
Average amount of Deposits	3,539,724 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
George E. Leefe, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 259, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$623,476 52
Average amount of Specie	155,603 97
Average amount of Circulation	113,080 00
Average amount of Deposits	527,144 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
P. S. Palmer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,455,111 98
Average amount of Specie	672,852 58
Average amount of Circulation	52,839 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,843,337 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Thos. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$982,872 63
Average amount of Specie	264,418 92
Average amount of Circulation	94,774 00
Average amount of Deposits	727,312 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,104,225 89
Average amount of Specie	312,345 07
Average amount of Circulation	192,212 00
Average amount of Deposits	775,344 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,779,155 00
Average amount of Specie	597,567 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,438 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,447,158 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,349,510 53
Average amount of Specie	183,779 72
Average amount of Circulation	309,650 00
Average amount of Deposits	843,693 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 17, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,051,225 00
Average amount of Specie	442,579 92
Average amount of Circulation	128,536 06
Average amount of Deposits	2,561,511 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick Deming President of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. DEMING, President.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of July, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

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Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.,
New-York, June 28, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment upon the capital stock of the Company of Twenty Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the fifth day of August next, to the assignees named in the assignment made by the Company on the 9th day of October, 1857; that the same be payable on the stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co., and that the optional right bonds be received in payment of the assessment, at par, with the accrued interest.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 31st day of July, and remain closed until the 5th day of August, and that no transfers be permitted after that date of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid.

By order of the Board.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

EVERETT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company will be opened under the direction of the subscribers, at the office of the Company under the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., on Tuesday, July 20, at 12 o'clock M., and be kept open daily from 12 to 3 o'clock P. M., until the whole amount of capital stock shall have been subscribed.

Ten per cent. payable at the time of subscribing, and the balance on or before Aug. 2, 1858.
JEROMUS P. JOHNSON,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., } Commissioners.
MILTON G. SMITH.

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD.—A meeting of the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canandaigua and Corning (now called Canandaigua and Elmira) Railroad Company, will be held at the office of Robert B. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, July 20, 1858, at 2 P. M., to take action in regard to the sale of the Road, Rolling Stock, &c., under that mortgage, now advertised for July 23, inst. It is important that all holders of these bonds should attend.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company held in the City of New York on the 15th of July, 1858, the Secretary was directed to give public notice that the interest on the First mortgage Land-grant Bonds of the said Company would be paid on and after Monday, Aug. 2, at the office of the Company, No. 27 William-st. Dated New-York, July 15, 1858.
D. V. N. RADCLIFF, Secretary.

LACROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

$100,000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION Tax Bonds, Seven per cents., due in 1862, 1863 and 1864, similar to $1,200,000 bonds of said county redeemed in 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857, for sale by E. D. MORGAN & CO.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, due July 20, 1858, will be paid at the Bank of America.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, coupons payable June and December, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—JOHN C. CHEESMAN, General Guardian of Matilda Peirce and Allan Peirce, and STEPHEN T. WYGANT, General Guardian of Grace Wygant, (formerly Grace Peirce,) against DANIEL TOWNSEND, JOHN LANE, SETH C. KEYES and AMELIA R., his wife, James De Gray, Henry E. Quinan, William Moultrie, Thomas Palmer, Frederick T. Peet, John P. Wakeman, John A. Davenport, Charles G. Till, —— Rodgers, and John C. Cheesman, Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt and John A. Collier, Trustees of Caroline L. Stokes, under the will of Stephen B. Munn, deceased; John H. Mortimer, John T. Walton, Morton Mortimer and Charles Debost.—To Seth C. Keyes, one of the defendants in this action—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, rooms Nos. 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building, northwest corner of Nassau and Cedar streets, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1858. JOHN FOWLER, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs, Rooms Nos. 23 and 24 Bank of Commerce Building, northwest corner Nassau and Cedar streets, New-York.

The original complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of this Court at his office in the City Hall, City of New-York, July 10, 1858.
jy19-law1wM* JOHN FOWLER, Jr.,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF QUEENS—DANIEL L. RAPALJE, sole surviving Executor of the last will and testament of DANIEL D. RAPALJE, late of the town of Newtown, in the County of Queens and State of New York, deceased, against James Strong, John C. Riker, John F. Trow and Catharine S. his wife, Ellis Lewis, Charles Taylor, William G. Reed and Rebecca L. his wife, Hezekiah Easton and Hetty A. his wife, Abraham H. Senseny and Jane K. his wife, and Lucretia J. Arms.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in Queens County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Front-street, in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 12, 1858.
je29-aw6wTu* ABRAHAM LOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—EMILY L. MORRELL and ROBERT MORRELL, administrators of RICHARD MORRELL, deceased, Surrogate's order to limit creditors, dated this 24th day of June, A. D. 1858. On application of the above-named administrators, it is ordered that said administrators give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Hudson for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Daily *Telegraph* and New York *Times* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said administrator.
By order. E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.
je29-law2mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD. MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBERT N. VAN BRUNT, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of N. Van Brunt, No. 141 Joralemon-st., cor. of Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
JOHN H. VAN BRUNT,
JEREMIAH S. LORD, } Executors.
mh15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD. MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. NITCHIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Sanford Cobb, Jr., No. 62 Front-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
MARIA R. NITCHIE,
SANFORD COBB, Jr., } Administrators.
mh16-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WASHINGTON CALDER late of Keyport, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 31, 1858.
ELIZABETH CALDER,
jel-law6mTu* Administratrix.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

DIVIDENDS.

East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-street,
July 13, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500; and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited there at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to the depositors; payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Mariners' Savings Bank,
Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-street,
New-York, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. Smith, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 327 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK PLACE—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
Wade B. Worrall, Secretary.
Peter Cumming, Accountant.

Office of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company,
6th av. and 44th st., July 16, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital, out of the earnings of the Road, for the current six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer, Geo. G. Williams, Esq., (Cashier,) at the Chemical Bank, on the 2d day of August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 25th to that last.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

Southern Bank,
New-Orleans, June 30, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors this day, a dividend of four per cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months payable to the stockholders here on July 12, 1858, and to those at the north on the 19th idem, at the Bank of America, in the City of New York.
THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

Corn Exchange Bank, New-York, July 17, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent. has this day been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT.

Office American Guano Co.,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
New-York, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
June 22, 1858.

Lafayette Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,
Offices { No. 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York,
New-York, July 13, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

Merchants' Insurance Company, corner of
Fulton and Greenwich streets.
New-York, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co.,
New-York, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Columbia Fire Insurance Company,
Office No. 10 Wall st., New York, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

Office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 29 Wall st., New-York, July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Office of the Clinton Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 52 Wall st., New-York, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Humboldt Fire Insurance Company,
New-York, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Office No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York, July 12, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—THE NEWTON COPPER TYPE Company will pay to their Stockholders a semi-annual dividend of three-and-a-half (3½) per cent., at the office of the Company, No. 14 Frankfort st., on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed after that date.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Sec'y.
New-York, July 9, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) July 12, 1858.—A semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent has been this day declared, payable on demand.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

Office of the Nassau Fire Insurance Co. of
Brooklyn, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company,
Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 13, 1858.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on the 20th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858.
A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker. ALBERT WARD, President.
Richard A. Oakley, Secretary.

RELIEF
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 Wall-st.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of eight (8) per cent., leaving a surplus of over $40,000.

This Company is now issuing Policies at the reduced rates of premiums, and also allowing the regular commissions to brokers and others.
JAMES H. FINKNEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, July 13, 1858.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500 and four per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 19th inst. In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. Coggeshall, Secretary.

Bank for Savings, No. 67 Bleecker-street,
New York, June 14, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle, and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest. J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. AND THIRD-AV.—DIVIDEND.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., will pay on and after July 19, its usual semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. on deposits of $1,000 and under and 5 per cent. on sums over $1,000. Interest not drawn will be passed to the credit of depositors and draw interest as an original deposit. Bank open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
J. N. LUCKEY, Secretary.
John Waite, Secretary.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, RAILROAD TIES. Apply at the Superintendent's office, Harlem Railroad Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weakness, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

Dr. Watson's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the Venereal Disease in all its different forms: but treats also in full of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURINGS, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 303 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. HUNTER, NO 3 DIVISION STREET, PERforms the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases, is to apply to his old dispensary, No 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, or those who may be unacquainted with the Author's professional reputation and qualifications invites attention to some of the various *testimonials* from foreign Professors and eminent physicians under whom he studied, of which, the following are exhibited at his rooms, viz: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Louis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicêtre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. He also possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH, &c., &c. Offices, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certainty of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

DR. WARD—NO 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most perfect cures of private diseases ever known. Dr Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, price $1, sole reliance for permanent cure. Afflicted, read and mark. Hundreds fail of a cure by not applying first to Dr. Ward. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No 486 Broadway corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private and so arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till ten o'clock P. M. Afflicted, call without delay. No charge for consultation.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG OF THE AGE! to see an entire family, and sometimes a whole neighborhood, all suffering, half sick, half dead, with Fever and Ague, when the OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure in one week. Dépôt No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Price $1.

STRICTURES—ARISING FROM INFLAMMAtions, obstructions and bad treatment, are cured by Dr. ESMERALDO, a surgeon of great experience and regular medical acquirements, at his offices, No. 289 Canal-st., third door from Broadway, up stairs.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Dépôt No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:

Colonel James Wood, Jr.,	Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D.,	Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins,	Rev. George Montgomery.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continuous gums and rubber, bare, if desired, in the most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention. DR S. B. SIGESMOND,
No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain, Dr ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, he will extract gratis for all who wish it.
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

BANK NOTICES,

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PACIFIC BANK, on Saturday, the 19th day of June, 1858.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,097,444 36
Due from Banks		1,440 33
Due from the Directors of the Bank		91,026 76
Due from Brokers		201,609 00
Real Estate		6,000 00
Specie		193,456 99
Cash Items, viz.: Checks of other Banks		68,718 93
Bills of other Banks		17,456 00
Stocks		161,752 58
Loss and Expense Account		7 50
Total		$1,546,275 39

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$422,700 00
Circulation Registered	$142,006	
Less Notes on hand	16,305	—125,701 00
Profits		64,645 01
Due to Banks		2,254 02
Due Depositors, on demand		926,062 36
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, Unpaid Dividends		4,903 00
Total		$1,546,275 39

State of New-York, County of New-York ss.—I, JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., President, and ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, a bank located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 19th day of June, in the year 1858, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., President.
ROBERT BUCK, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 17th day of July, 1858.
WM LEE,
Commissioner of Deeds.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HORSE, LIGHT chestnut, long tail, one eye, height about 16 hands; fair traveler; was driven on Monday 63 miles to a heavy top wagon, carrying three persons; eight years old, kind and sound; good in single or double harness, and under the saddle. Lowest cash price, $100. Address H. H., Box No. 260, *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Composite Iron Manufacture.

The manufacture of the style of work known as Woven Iron began in this City about nine years ago. From small beginnings, it has grown into dimensions of imposing character, employs large numbers of operatives, enlists the aid of heavy capital, and furnishes the country with designs which are unique and beautiful. The first general application of woven iron was in the construction of plain fences for dooryards and cemeteries. Soon afterwards, the same material was found to be admirably adapted for purposes where elegance of pattern and strength of work were desirable in combination. So the new invention came gradually into use for odd purposes. The light bars of wrought iron were wreathed into fantastic shapes, to form verandahs, to make settees, chairs, bedsteads and other articles of household furniture; then came to be applied to garden inclosures, to railings for cemetery lots, for balconies, window guards and Summer-houses; finally, sprang into favor for our steam-vessels' appointments of gratings and bulwarks; found its way into our houses to guard the heater-pipes, as well as to furnish the apartments; scattered itself along the lines of railroads to keep truant cattle's legs from breakage on the track; wound itself tenderly about young saplings, to protect them from rude handling; ran all over the country to hem in the farmers' lots—and, in short, went everywhere and served the public a good turn at every turn it made. The peculiar beauty of this style of work lies in its union of flexibility and strength. Wrought iron wires, of any required size, are to-day woven up according to any selected pattern, with as much ease as the lace-weaver throws together the delicate threads of the gauzy material his trade calls him to handle. Enormous masses of machinery, technically known as the "crimping-machines," are set up in the establishment of the New-York Wire Railing Company, which twist heavy metal about as occasion demands, and turn out fanciful and elegant material at high rates of speed and minimum prices for work. A range of substantial factory buildings, to which additions have lately been made, stretches from No. 55 to No. 63 Lewis-street, wherein the manifold operations, summarily indicated above, are daily going forward. The average number of men employed in this factory is one hundred. All the branches of the business are conducted under one roof, with a complete arrangement of all the departments, from the forges and smelting cupola, up through multiplied processes, to the finish of the work in the painting-room, where the last fine touches are added and the work made ready for market. In the basement of this establishment is a steam engine, which furnishes the entire motive apparatus, and surrounding it is a general series of storehouses for the reception of new invoices of iron required in the operations going on above. On the principal floor, heavy iron machines clip and clamp. On the second story, are a pattern-room, full of novel plans and odd devices, and two other subdivisions for the iron railing and verandah departments. On the third floor, the wire-workers, who weave the lighter fabrics, are domiciled. A fourth loft is the paint-room, which has a fiery furnace in one corner, where the elaborate ornamentation of the work is sealed and hardened by steam heat, so that when it reappears in a cooler atmosphere the buyer may take it home and enjoy the comforts of it. In all these arrangements there is order and wonderful cleanliness. The place is well-lighted and conveniently located. It is owned by the New-York Wire Railing Company, a concern started on a capital of $100,000.

Messrs. Hutchinson & Wickersham, No. 312 Broadway, conduct the warehouse intended for the sale of these fabrics. Samples of all the manufactures of the establishment fill this store, and a bird's-eye view of the completeness and perfection of the arrangement is afforded between the lids of a handsomely illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of 80 quarto pages, which this firm have prepared for general distribution.

A style of Composite Work, applicable alike to fences, garden and cemetery railings, bedsteads, &c., has been lately introduced, which unites the virtues of wrought and cast-iron in harmonious proportions of elegance and strength. Some remarkably elegant patterns of this work have just been devised. They will repay a careful examination. The enterprise, skill, and industry of the managers of this establishment render them deserving of the liberal consideration which the public long since awarded them. It is hard to say whether the specimens they exhibit, or the factory in which the work is done, is most deserving of a careful inspection, for each is perfect in itself, and both evince the presence of an untiring business sagacity and energy. It may be interesting to add that four tons of iron are daily manufactured in this establishment into articles of utility and ornament, into the construction of which the metals only enter. The demand for these articles is not confined to this vicinity alone, but extends to the Canadas, the West Indies, Jamaica, the Spanish Main, South America, &c., as well as all parts of the United States.

The House of Mercy Calamity—Recovery of Four of the Bodies.—The firing of cannon was resumed at an early hour yesterday morning, in hopes to bring to the surface the bodies of the five girls, former inmates of the House of Mercy, in Eighty-sixth-street, who were drowned on Friday evening, while bathing in the river. A cannon of six-pound calibre, belonging to Mr. George Scarf, of Stryker's Bay, being a much larger cannon than the ones previously in use, was obtained, and Mr. Debee, of the New-York Arsenal, engaged to superintend the firing of it. Commencing at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, the cannon was fired at intervals of fifty feet, as far down as Seventy-fifth-street. At 11 o'clock three of the bodies were brought to the surface. Later in the day a fourth body floated up and was taken ashore. The bodies were removed to the House of Mercy, near by, where they were recognized as Ellen Smith, Margaret Flynn, Hannah H. Bryan and Azuba Von Gilder, aged respectively 15, 16, 15 and 14 years. Coroner Hills was notified, and held inquests on the bodies.

Sarah Knox, residing at the House of Mercy, in Eighty-sixth-street, near the North River, being sworn, says—I am Matron in the above institution; Azuba Von Gilder, Hannah H. Bryan, Ellen Smith and Margaret Flynn, are the names of the dead now lying here; they, with Louisa Eber and others, were with me down by the river on Friday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock; seven went into the water and waded down the river a short distance, when I saw a steamboat coming, and I called to them to come out of the water to avoid the danger of the swell which the steamboat would make; I turned to get a higher position, when I heard one of the girls, who was standing on the shore, call out and say that the girls were drowning; I turned and looked and saw two girls standing up to their waists in the water; I thought that the other girls had come out; I thought to help them, but before I could do so the two girls fell backward in the water and did not rise again; I was then told by the girls on shore that five girls were in the water, and found that such was the case; neither of the five girls arose after sinking; the swell from the boat did not reach this spot until about eight or ten minutes afterward; our girls were in the habit of bathing in the river; all means were immediately taken to assist, but all was of no avail.

Eliza J. Nevau, residing at Greenpoint, being sworn, said: I was standing on the shore at the time above mentioned, where the girls were bathing; the five girls who were drowned, after they were called by Mrs. Knox to come ashore, went out a little further; I then turned to get up on the rock, and while I was so doing I heard the cry that the girls were drowning; I looked and saw only the two standing, as mentioned by the above witness, and saw them go under the water.

Mary Morris, residing at the House of Mercy, being sworn, says: I was standing on the shore when the five girls were drowned; one of the girls, Ellen Smith, went out too far and fell over upon her back and called for help, when the other four started to assist her; they caught hold of her and I think that she drew them down; Ellen Smith and Margaret Flynn sank and rose three times; the other girls did not rise after sinking.

In each case verdicts of death as follows were rendered by the Jury: "Accidental drowning while bathing foot of Eighty-sixth-street, North River, on the evening of July 16, 1858."

Ellen was a native of England; Margaret was a New-Yorker; Hannah was a Pennsylvanian, and Azuba of the United States, (State not given.)

The remains of Louisa Eber, the fifth girl who was drowned, have not yet been recovered. The search is still kept up.

The Erie Railroad Accident.—There are some errors in the accounts published by some of the papers, as to the circumstances connected with this accident. Mr. Robinson, described as an "old man," was hardly 23 years of age. Such was the inscription on his coffin. It appears that he and Mr. Ladds, and an attorney, named Augustus F. Bays, whose name has been variously misspelt in almost every return, were sitting on the same seat together. Mr. Ladds and the deceased, Mr. Robinson, were proceeding to a place not far distant from the scene of the accident, and Mr. Bays, who sat between them, was accompanying these gentlemen in his professional capacity. Mr. Robinson was instantaneously killed, and his body was brought to town on Friday night by Mr. Ladds, who, himself, suffered severely from a cut on the face and from internal bruises. We hear that he is still suffering severely, and that excitement and great nervous irritation require in his instance the injunction to maintain as much quietude as possible. Mr. Bays suffers severely from violent contusions, affecting one side of the face and head, together with injuries of the knee and of the lower extremities, of a very serious character, which will probably detain him from business for a long time. The general expression is that of wonder that all three of these gentlemen were not equally involved in the same fatal calamity. Mr. Robinson, Mr. Bays and Mr. Ladds were all married, and Mrs. Robinson is suffering most acutely from her sudden deprivation.

Fall of a Wall—Gross Carelessness and Fortunate Escapes.—At 1 o'clock on Sunday, a wall twenty-five feet in height and forty long, in the rear of No. 707 Broadway, suddenly fell to the ground with a thundering crash. The wall had been left entirely unsupported, but fortunately not a soul happened to be in the immediate vicinity when it tumbled. Ten minutes previously, nearly a dozen boys were playing among the gravel and dirt on the vacant lot, caused by the partial tearing down of the building of which the fallen wall was a portion. Had the wall fallen on a week day, when laborers were engaged in excavating the ground for the basements of the new building designed to be erected here, several must inevitably have lost their lives.

Police Intelligence.

An Unfortunate Visit.—Mr. Charles Ramelsberg hails from Connecticut, and is stopping at French's Hotel. On Saturday night a female met him in the Park, and induced him to visit her rooms at No. 19 Frankfort-street. Soon after entering the female's room, two stout men walked in, seized him roughly by the coat-collar, robbed him of $875, and then thrust him into the street. Ramelsberg made known his loss to the Police, and the two men, named Carl Cady and Louis Grisler, were arrested and committed to the Tombs. The woman who seduced him to the unfortunate visit made her escape.

Offered to be a Friend.—Edward M. Chamberlain, a New-Jerseyman, was drinking on Sunday evening in a saloon in Vesey-street. A diamond pin, worth $150, which he wore on his shirt-bosom, shone very brilliantly in the gas-light. After he left the place a young man named Charles Edwards came up to him, and kindly offered to be his friend and show him about the City, at the same time taking hold of his arm and walking along in the most familiar manner imaginable. In a few moments Edwards whipped off Chamberlain's pin and ran off with it. He was speedily arrested, the pin recovered, and he locked up in the Tombs to answer a charge of grand larceny.

Burglars Arrested.—Three colored boys, 15 years of age, were discovered, on Sunday afternoon, on the roof of No. 81 William street, trying to work their way into the building through the scuttle. Some Policemen chased them, and finally caught them in the cellar of No. 63 William-street. A quantity of violin strings, skeleton keys and pries were found in their possession. It was subsequently ascertained that the violin strings were stolen from the store of Alexander Clengsberg, No. 60 Maiden-lane, which they had broken open. Justice Osborne locked up the prisoners for trial.

Stealing Stereotype Plates.—Thomas Shirlon, a young man formerly in the employ of Mr. John G. Wells, stereotyper in Franklin-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $300 worth of stereotype plates, belonging to Mr. Wells. A man named John Leary was also arrested on a charge of buying the plates, knowing them to have been stolen. Both were committed for examination.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I see it stated in your Police Items that "Cornelius Smith and Henry Tenbrook had a quarrel," &c. This is all a mistake. The fact is this: Said Tenbrook assaulted said Smith with a pole and jammed it into his eye, so that it is feared he will lose it; said Cornelius Smith is now under the Doctor's care, and unable to sit up; and said Henry Tenbrook is locked up, waiting for trial. Now, Sir, if you will correct this mistake you will do only justice to the injured party, for I do not want the reputation of my child injured, nor my reputation either, as a parent. Henry Tenbrook is 12 years old, and Cornelius Smith is only 7 years old.

W. J. SMITH, Parent of said Cornelius Smith,
No. 142½ Third avenue, New-York.

Troubles on the Eleventh-Avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: As a friend to those oppressed, we call on you to state the following facts: The people living along the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-third-street, numbering over ten thousand working-men, have for the past six years tried each successive Common Council to have them grant to the people the small cars on that avenue, and to remove or restrain the steam cars from rushing through this densely-populated avenue at such highly dangerous speed. Already in that time over twelve human lives have been sacrificed, as has been testified before the Grand Jury. The people have often been called to the City Hall to give in their testimony before Railroad Committees, but to no good purpose. Finally, the residents on the avenue and property owners unitedly sent in a petition signed by over 2,500 persons, praying the Common Council to grant to the Hudson River Railroad Company, who have the track, the privilege to put on small cars, under such regulations as the Common Council would prescribe. This petition was presented to the Board of Councilmen, who (be it to their honor said) passed it unanimously. I was the bearer of this news to the people along the avenue, and it seemed as if a great load was lifted from the hearts of all. All were joyful that this dead weight on the neighborhood seemed about to be removed; but alas! our hopes have been blighted by the action of the Board of Aldermen, who have refused this great boon to the people. They neglect the wants of the people by quarreling among themselves. One party desires to give the franchise to the great overshadowing monopoly—the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company—for what reason they themselves best know. Another party wishes the Sixth-avenue Railroad to have the privilege; and another offered in person to give $150,000 for the right to run small cars.

Mr. Editor, we want nothing to do with these disgraceful quarrels. Our rights, demanded by respectful petitions, are disregarded by these *gentlemen*. Will not some *honest* Alderman rise up and publicly expose the rottenness of this Board? Cannot the people, who have humbly petitioned for the past six years, receive no relief? Must they, in self-defence, resort to violence? Must such degraded specimens of humanity forever rule over us? Is there no limit to the patience of the citizens of New-York? We have had extreme patience during all this time, restraining those who were most turbulent, and our only hope is that, by making common cause at the next election, we can at least get rid of some of these *worthy* legislators. We now appeal to the Press of this City, as a last resort, trusting in that appeal which has never yet been made in vain, to shame these craven demagogues to a sense of their duty. JUSTICE.

[Advertisement.]

Bixby's Hotel is removed from Park-place to No. 834 Broadway. House has all modern improvements; is newly furnished throughout; has fine, large, airy rooms, and is located in the immediate centre of all the places of amusement, &c. The patronage of all my old friends and the public generally will be reciprocated by every effort to make them comfortable. D. BIXBY, Proprietor.

[Advertisement.]

New-York, Havana, Florida.—These are scenes in which the characters in Ned Buntline's new romance of "The White Wizard" figure; and a tale of strange mystery, connected with the Florida war, is revealed in it. It is one of Ned's happiest efforts, and will be found in

The New-York Mercury,
Ready
Early To-Morrow Morning,
At all news agents, throughout the City and country.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Florida, the land of flowers, is the scene in which is located the action in Ned Buntline's new romance of "The White Wizard," to be commenced in the New-York *Mercury*, and which will be ready for delivery by all news-agents to-morrow morning. "The White Wizard" is one of Ned's very best works, and will prove one of the most popular ones he has ever written.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Amusements.—Go to Purdy's National Theatre for a good entertainment. Mr. J. Proctor and an excellent selection of pieces, cast to a good Company. "Clandare," "Dead Boxer," and "Wandering Minstrel," with singing and dancing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment promotes superficial evaporation, lends activity to the absorbents, and cleanses the blood; and thus, by the three processes of exhalation, absorption, and disinfection, cures all sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

Fredrick's Photographic Temple of Art, Nos. 335 and 337 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes in every style.

Brooklyn Items.

Burglars, Thieves, &c.—A man named Mathew McClane was committed by Justice Voorhies yesterday to answer a complaint of attempted burglary. He was caught in the act of forcing an entrance to a tool-house attached to the premises of Public School No. 14. Robert Welsh was caught in the act of stealing metal sheeting from the office of Ex-Alderman Whiting, corner of Gold and Marshall streets, and was committed for trial. Three men called at No. 14 Classon avenue, Saturday last, under pretence that they wished to see the owner of the house. He was absent, and they called for pen and ink to write a note for him. They were left alone for a short time in the parlors and took the occasion to steal jewelry valued at $35. The fast youth, named Barker, noticed in the Times of last week as having stolen money from his father and left for Boston, where he was arrested for attempting to pass counterfeit money, has returned to his father's home penniless. A thief boarded the ship *Sweepstakes*, at Thompson's dock, Sunday night, and stole a gold watch and $160 from the cabin.

Accidents.—About 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday a laborer named Michael Feeney was seriously injured by the caving in of an embankment, while laying water-pipes on Court, near Joralemon-street. He was taken to the City Hospital by officer Barr of the First Precinct.

Captain Thomas, while attempting to get upon a car at Greenport, on Saturday last, fell to the ground so heavily as to break one of his legs.

A few days ago Mr. Boun, corner of William and Van Brunt streets, had one of his hands crushed in Bunce's boiler factory, Hamilton-avenue.

Thomas Magner, of No. 343 Columbia-street, was badly burnt and cut about the head and neck a few days ago, by the explosion of a fluid-lamp which he was filling.

John Andrews, of No. 105 Warren-street, while at work in a water trench on Court-street, had his spine severely injured by the falling of a clay-bank upon him. All of these cases were taken to the Hospital.

Brooklyn Common Council.

FUEL—SEWERAGE—THE TWELFTH WARD MATTER AGAIN—THE GAS CONTRACT—THE COMPTROLLER'S AND CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—THE RECESS.

The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen was held, last evening, President Kalbfleisch in the Chair. As this was the last meeting of the Board before the recess, nearly all the members were present and a large amount of business was transacted.

FUEL.

The estimates for supplying the city with wood and coal for the ensuing year were sent in by the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies. Opened and referred to the Committee on Supplies, to enter into contract with the lowest bidder.

The same disposition was made of the proposals to repair Franklin-avenue.

SEWERAGE.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Sewers, stating that they had filed their plans for sewering the city, and asking that the sewers already constructed be placed in their charge. To Sewer Committee with power.

TELEGRAPH POLES.

An application to put up telegraph poles on Atlantic-street and other streets of the city to Greenpoint, was granted.

TWELFTH WARD AGAIN.

A communication from Ex-Alderman Bannon, of the Twelfth Ward, informing the Board that he still claimed to be the legal representative of that Ward in the Board of Aldermen, and that he had applied to the Courts to obtain his rights, was presented. He had permission to withdraw the same.

THE GAS CONTRACT.

A communication from the Citizens' Gas Company, accompanied by a numerously-signed petition, for permission to lay their mains through the public streets and supply the city at $1 25 per 1,000 feet, and private consumers at $2 50 per 1,000 feet, was referred to the Gas Committee for report.

The matter of reinstating members of Engine Co. No. 13 (disbanded one week ago) as members of the Fire Department, was referred to the Eastern District Fire Commissioners.

A statement of the transactions of the Collector of Taxes and Assessments, and City Treasurer, was made, as appeared upon an examination by the Comptroller and Auditor, when the Board adjourned till Sept. 27.

The Second Mastodon.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "The statement in some of the New York papers that the lately discovered relics on the Brooklyn Water Works, instead of being the bones of a mastadon, turn out to be the remains of a petrified tree, is a wrong statement altogether. Whether the remains alluded to are those of the ancient monster supposed, or not, they are certainly the body of some huge animal. Everything is uncertain about them, and has yet to be definitely settled. The bones were struck upon in digging through the muck of a pond on the line of the open canal, about three miles southeast of Jamaica, and not in any of the water ponds which have been erroneously named as the location of the discovery. The condition of the place where they lie, (a semi-liquid mass of mud, water, refuse, &c., of great depth and very hard to work at,) make it at present impossible to have an examination of them. But in preparing for the canal the pond will shortly be drained, and then we will learn more satisfactorily what the remains are. Already, however, a sufficient number of samples have been taken to prove that some creature of immense size has there decayed. The remains extend over a length of fifty feet. Parts of what unquestionably have been large bones, and are so pronounced by naturalists, have been taken out from the mass, which is far gone in decay. It is not unlikely that a careful examination of the whole deposit would indicate that these were the remains of some large marine animal. That is, indeed, the suggestion of a scientific person, here in Brooklyn, by whom one of the bones has been inspected.

The Turf for 1858.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting.—Monday, July 19. Match, $1,000; two-mile heats in harness.

H. Woodruff, b. g. *Suspension*	1	1
D. Tallman, g. g. *Hawley*	2	2

Time, 5:31; 5:33.

The odds were in *Suspension's* favor; but up to the time of the start great hopes were entertained by many of *Hawley's* old friends, welcoming him back to Long Island, and prophesying a continuance of his early renown. Many large bets were made on him. On the Course *Suspension* got up in the betting, and was backed at $100 to $50. The favorite got the lead within the first furlong, and kept it in each heat, beyond all possibility of contest, throughout the race, winning it with ease.

Centreville Course, L. I.—Trotting.—Friday, July 16. Match, $1,000; mile heats: best 3 in 5, to wagons.

W. D. Peabody, ro. g. *Captain Henry*, received forfeit.
H. Woodruff, b. g. *Brattleborough*, paid forfeit.

New Jersey Items.

Fight.—Saturday night, a fight occurred at a wedding in South Third-street. The groom was about fifty, and the bride about fifteen. He was so rejoiced at his good fortune that he furnished whisky to his friends, and, as soon as that began to work, the fight commenced. No bones were broken.

Sudden Deaths.—Paul Townsend, recently appointed on the police of Jersey City, died suddenly, on Sunday, of apoplexy. He was found about 4 o'clock, Sunday morning, in a dying condition in Jersey-avenue and taken to his residence, where he expired.

Inquest.—Coroner McAnally held an inquest yesterday, on the body of an unknown man who was found in the water at the Jersey City Ferry. A verdict was rendered of "found drowned."

Assault.—John Kelly assaulted John Robinson, Sunday night, with a set of iron knuckles, on his return home. The injuries are not severe. He was held for examination.

A man, named Peter Lowry, died suddenly at Long Dock, yesterday, from apoplexy. He leaves a wife and children.

A Family Poisoned by a Slave Child only Twelve Years Old.

From the Louisville Courier, July 13.

Great excitement was created yesterday by the report that poison had been administered to the family of Mrs. Patrick H. Pope, who resides on Chestnut, above Sixth-street. The persons affected were Mrs. Pope, her daughter Ella, Miss Green, of Danville, Ky., and a negro servant. The poison was arsenic, which was put into the coffee-pot while it was on the table, as confessed by the slave girl, Charity, who is ten or twelve years of age. Those of the family we name, shortly after breakfast were affected with vomiting, thirst, and other indications that they had swallowed poison. Antidotes were promptly administered, and last evening, we are happy to say, all were out of danger. Mr. Fry Lawrence, his wife and child, escaped by not breakfasting at the usual hour.

The poison was obtained from the drug store of W. H. Young, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. The girl Charity, in the absence of the proprietor, early in the morning applied to the attendant, a boy of 14 years, for arsenic, and said her mistress wanted to kill rats. The boy refused, saying Mr. Young had given strict orders to let no servant or minor have arsenic without an order. He told her to get it from her mistress. She went out, and in a few minutes returned, saying her mistress said she hadn't time to write it then, but to send it. As the lady often got articles, and deceived by the plausibility of the precocious girl, he gave the arsenic. This, as mentioned, she confesses to placing in the coffee.

Here is the story of the girl as related to Policeman Carter Tiller, who arrested her: "I told a yellow man, named Jerry, that I had been mistreated by the family; he said poison them, and I will get the poison; that he intended to do the same thing when his mistress' family came home; he told me to put it in the coffee pot, and that would kill them. I put it in before they came to breakfast; he said as soon as I saw them crying and vomiting I must run away. As soon as they commenced vomiting I went to the back gate and took to my heels and ran away. I don't know where I was going."

Tiller caught her a mile from the city limits, near the Frankfort turnpike. She was going through the bushes at a rather leisure rate. After she was put in jail she told another story, in which she implicated a negro boy in the employ of Schulthess, the confectioner on Chestnut-street, corner of Fifth, and a negro boy of Mrs. Bullitt's, who lives at Mr. Gwynn's, on Centre and Chestnut, near the residence of Mrs. Pope. These negroes were arrested and are in jail.

The examination of the accused will probably take place to-day, when perhaps other developments may be made. That the young slave has been incited to this diabolical deviltry there can hardly be a doubt. But who counselled her to it is yet rather a matter of conjecture.

Harper and Bennett.—A very unhandsome thing has been done in *Harper's Weekly*. In a biographical sketch of Mr. Bennett, the editor of the *Herald*, a laudatory paragraph is quoted and charged upon the New-York Times. Even if the quotation had been authentic, its reproduction, with the full knowledge that it did not speak the present opinion of the Times, would have been in bad taste and of unquestionable impropriety; and could only have been done for the sake of parading before the public as the judgment of the Times, what everybody knows is not its judgment now, if it ever was. This is a sort of charlatanry, apart from the unfairness of the thing, quite unworthy of a respectable paper. The Times denies that it has ever expressed the opinion quoted in *Harper*, and the rejoinder to this is an extract from a letter written by an occasional correspondent of that paper, not speaking or in any way assuming to speak for the editors. The Times says that in this extract the personal pronoun has been carefully excised, so that it might read like an editorial.—*Providence Journal.*

The Hon. John Bell, the veteran and independent Senator from Tennessee, is now on a short visit to New-York, stopping at the Astor House.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 19.

$2,000 Ind. St. 5s	87½	50 Hud. Riv. R.R.	28⅜
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	92¾	150 Harlem Railroad	10½
55,000 Mo. St. 6s	85⅞	240 do	10¾
5,000 do	85½	10 do	10⅞
6,000 Cal. St. 7s	86	25 Harlem R.R. Pref.	23½
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	97	75 Reading R. R.	45¼
3,000 Brooklyn City 6s	96⅞	582 do	45⅛
1,000 do	97	25 do	45
1,000 N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	88⅜	600 do ..s10	45
1,000 N. Y. C. Bds. 1876	97½	100 do ..s10	44⅞
500 N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	100⅜	25 Mich. Cen. R. R.	58⅛
1,000 E. R. 3d m bs. 1883	77	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	21⅞
5,000 E. R. C. bs. 1871	33	5 do	22⅜
10,000 E. R. C. bs. 1862	33	100 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	44½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	87	100 Panama R. ..b60	105⅝
6,000 Ill. Freeland Bds	83	150 do	105
3,000 LaC & M L G ..s15	31¾	20 Ill. Central R.	75¾
1,000 do	31¾	20 Clev. & Cinn. R.	94
5,000 do	31⅝	75 Gal. & Chic R.	88⅛
4,000 do ..s15	31¾	200 Clev. & Tol R.	35⅞
4,000 do ..s15	31	300 do ..b15	35¾
1,000 do	31½	450 do	36
3,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st Mtge	98½	200 do ..b60	36
5,000 Hud. R. R. bs. 1st M	103	200 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	75¾
6 Bk. of State of N. Y.	101	50 do ..b60	75½
15 Bank of Commerce	100¾	100 do ..s30	75⅛
30 do	100⅝	50 do	75¾
13 do	100¾	10 do	76
5 do	100⅝	50 do ..s30	75⅝
15 Artisans' Bank	79	200 Mil. & Miss R. R.	15¼
13 Metropolitan Bank	107	25 La C. & Mil R. R.	5⅛
20 Penn. Coal Co	77	50 N. Y. Cen. R. R. ..b30	85
10 do	77⅛	400 do	84⅞
100 Gardiner Gold Co	1⅛	50 do ..b30	84⅞
120 Pacific M. S. Co	85	100 do ..s60	84⅜
50 Erie Railroad	18	445 do	85
110 do	17⅞		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Cal. St. 7s	86⅜	50 Harlem Railroad	11
5,000 N. Y. C. R.R. 6s	88⅛	100 do	11⅛
3,000 LaC. & M. L. G. bs.	31⅜	50 M. S. & N. I. p. stk.	44⅛
50 Phenix Bank	107	20 Panama R. R.	105
50 Pacific M. S Co	85⅛	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88⅜
25 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	15⅜	200 do	89
15 La Cross & Mil. R.R.	5⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. RR. ..s15	36
100 do	5⅛	100 do	36⅛
210 N. Y. C. R. R.	85⅛	160 Chi. & R. I. RR. ..b10	76⅛
150 do	85⅜	50 do	76
100 do ..s60	84⅞	200 do ..s30	76
150 Erie R. R.	18⅛	200 do	76⅛
150 Hud. Riv. R. R.	28⅜	100 do ..b60	76⅛
50 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	22⅜		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Keokuk City 8s	45	10 Indemity Fire In. Co.	97½
12,000 L. C. & Mil. R. 7s	28	22 National Fire In. Co.	169⅞
2,000 L. C. & Mil. L.G.	30	10 Etna Fire In Co.	112
2,000 Del. & Rar. Can. Co	100	15 East Riv. Fire In. Co.	103⅛
1,000 New-York City 5s	92	20 People's Fire In. Co.	107⅛
240 Gr. West. M. Ins. Sc.	55	50 American Coal Co.	7⅞
1,200 Gr. West. M. Ins. C.	45	40 Amer. Guano Co.	2¼
40 Bank of New-York	107⅛	50 Sebas. Mar. Exp. Co.	48
20 Bull's Head Bank	86⅛	15 Park Bank	100⅜
50 Mercantile Bank	120¼	25 Bk. of N. America	104⅛
70 Beekman Fire In. Co.	115	10 Safeguard Fire In. Co	37
20 Beekman Fire In. Co.	116	100 L. C. & Mil. R. R.	5

Monday, July 19—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the past week, ending Saturday, July 17—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper—exhibit in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly Statement of Saturday, July 10:

Increase of Loans	$300,285
Increase of Specie	622,591
Decrease of Circulation	224,427
Increase of Undrawn Deposits	1,793,164

Including the exchanges between the Banks, through the Clearing House, the average of which is taken from the *Gross*, in order to ascertain the *Net*, or Undrawn Deposits, and including also the relative Sub-Treasury Statement, the following is the general comparison with previous week, and also with this time last year:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 18, 1857.	July 17, 1858.	July 10, 1858.
Capital	$64,676,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	117,365,321	119,164,222	118,863,937
Specie	13,594,606	35,328,184	34,705,593
Circulation	8,448,833	7,346,946	7,571,373
Gross Deposits	94,446,798	107,101,061	106,429,723
Exchanged	27,441,209	17,046,941	18,168,767
Undrawn	67,005,589	90,054,120	88,260,956
In Sub-Treasury	11,346,592	5,157,606	5,342,247

The Deposit line has now reached Ninety Millions, undrawn. Of all the extraordinary features of the Bank averages since the crisis, this is the most remarkable. The accession since this time last year is something over $23,000,000, and nearly the whole difference being in Specie, which now stands **$35,328,184,** as against $13,594,606 this time last year. The Southern bank balances in this City continue to accumulate, and to this fact is owing in good part the large addition made to the Deposit line the last week. As a small interest is paid on some of the heaviest of these accounts, there is a disposition, of course, to employ the money, if practicable, even at 3@4 ⅌ cent. on short bills of very prime credit, running through August and September. And from the same motive the banks are holding up their Treasury Bills, some of which pay only 3 ⅌ cent. Scarcely any of them find their way into the Custom-house. The addition to the Loan column, with all this eagerness for short paper, is only $300,285. The circulation keeps down, which may be taken as an index to the quiet and rather depressed character of the shopping trade of the City.

The demand for Exchange for the steamer *Africa*, sailing direct on Wednesday for Liverpool, opened at 109¾ ⅌ cent., firm, and at the close of 'Change hour some of the leading drawers were asking 110 ⅌ cent. As the supply of Gold bars on the market, to be had at a small discount, is nearly exhausted, it requires about 110 ⅌ cent. to cover further shipments, if made in American Coin. The present engagements of Bullion for this steamer are about half a million of dollars. French Exchange is without alteration.

The English letters by the *Canada*, received this morning, are not important, except as advising an improved request for Wheat and Flour. The Cotton Trade continued firm, and prices here, to-day, are stiff. Of American Stocks, Messrs. Baring write:

"American Stocks have been very quiet this week. There have been few buyers, but without any disposition to force sales on the part of holders, except of Illinois Railroad Securities. We quote United States 6s Government Bonds at 101@103 ex div.; Massachusetts Sterling have been sold at 103; Maryland ditto, 92@93; Pennsylvania Certificates 77½@79½; Bonds 82@85. A small sale of Tennessee 6s has been made at 80 ex div.; Virginia Bonds less offered, and the nominal prices are 81@83 for 6s Dollar Bonds, 82@83 for Sterling. Some Boston City 4½ ⅌ cent. Sterling Bonds have been sold at 92; Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 27 discount, 6s Bonds 76; Canada 6s 113@113½ ex div.; Nova Scotia 106 ex div.; New Brunswick 106 ex div."

We recapitulate as follows, the City Bank and Insurance Dividends, half yearly for July, as reported in the Circular of Messrs. G. B. Satterlee & Co., General Stock Dealers, No. 49 Exchange Place:

BY BANKS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

At. Bk., Brooklyn, ⅌ ct.	5	Mer. Ex. Bk., ⅌ cent.	3½
Bank of New-York	3½	Market Bank	4
Bank of N. America	3½	Metropolitan Bank	4
Bank of America	3½	Mechanics' Bank	4
But. & Drov. Bank	5	Mec. Bk., Williams'g.	5
Chemical Bank	6	Nassau Bank	3½
Commonwealth Bank	3½	N. Y. Exchange Bank	4
Bank of Commerce	3½	N. Y. County Bank	3½
Continental Bank	3½	Park Bank	4
Dry Dock Bank	4	Phenix Bank	4
Hanover Bank	3½	People's Bank	3
Irving Bank	3½	Seventh Ward Bank	5
Imp. & Traders' Bank	4	Tradesmen's Bank	4
Mercantile Bank	5		

BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

American, ⅌ cent.	6	Merchants' ⅌ cent.	15
Arctic	5	Mechs & Traders'	10
Ætna	6	Market	10
Brooklyn	10	Mercantile	8
Commonwealth	5	Montauk	7
Clinton	10	New-Amsterdam	8
Columbia	6	New-World	5
Continental	6	Nassau	10
Empire City	7	National	12
Equitable	12	Pacific	9
Excelsior	7	Park	8
Gebhard	5	People's	6
Goodhue	6	Resolute	10
Hanover	6	Relief	8
Humboldt	7	Republic	3½
Harmony	3½	Security	7
Hope	5	United States	7
Long Island	10	Washington	15
Lafayette	7	Williamsburg City	10
Lamar	7	Jersey-City	5

The dealings of the week at the Stock Exchange opened quite tame, and a very limited Share business was done at the early session of the Brokers. There was a slight disposition shown, on the appearance of this dull state of things, to make lower prices for Reading, New-York Central, Erie, &c., but this was overcome soon after the adjournment, and in the afternoon the feeling was entirely reversed. Central advanced to 85⅛, Galena to 89¼; Rock Island, 76¼; Toledo, 36¼; Michigan Southern, Preferred, 44⅛, and Reading 45⅛ ⅌ cent. The large advance in Pacific Mail, though apparently the result at the close of last week of *short* deliveries, is well supported, 85¼ ⅌ cent. being paid at the Second Board. The advance in Galena, owing, in part, no doubt, to the short sales some weeks ago at 82@83 ⅌ cent., also continues, and there is more talk, among the stockholders, of a 5 ⅌ cent. dividend in August, since the June traffic-return. The shares and bonds of the Illinois Central varied but slightly on the English letters. The very latest news from London is a quotation of 73 ⅌ cent., though the shares had been done as low as as 70 ⅌ cent. The 6 ⅌ cents. of the New-York Central were again wanted on Foreign order, at 88½ ⅌ cent., and Missouri State Sixes advanced to 85⅞ ⅌ cent. A few Tennessees were done at a decline of ½ ⅌ cent. Panama shares closed 105 ⅌ cent. The general market left off firm, though without decided activity.

A meeting of the Bondholders of the Canandaigua and Elmira Road is called for Tuesday, (tomorrow,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of R. B. Potter, No. 61 Wall-street.

The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., payable on the 2d of August. The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ⅌ cent, payable August 2.

The regular announcement of the half yearly interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Erie, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, will be found in our advertising columns.

The interest on the First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be paid on and after August 2.

Canada and New-York Road Stocks.

From Satterthwaite's London Circular.

It is extraordinary to see the great difference with which the public regard an investment in Railroad Securities on one side of Niagara Falls, compared with a similar investment on the other; thus: Great Western of Canada shares are selling at 17 ⅌ Share, or 16½ *per cent. discount.*

New-York Central Stock is selling at	78 ⅌ cent.
Add 9 ⅌ cent. for difference of exchange, equal to	7 ⅌ cent.
	85

or 15 per cent. discount.

The prices of both Stocks is thus nearly equal; whilst the Great Western of Canada is paying 6 ⅌ cent. dividend, and the New-York Central has paid steady dividends of 8 ⅌ cent., since its consolidation in 1853. The difference of opinion is equally marked on the respective Bonds of the two Companies: take, for instance, the Great Western of Canada, 6 ⅌ cent. 1873, the price of which is 100—or, for £200 Bond, £200—yielding £12 ⅌ annum, whilst the $1,000 New-York Central 6 ⅌ cent. Bond, 1883, is selling at 82, or £164 10s., yielding in sterling £12 ⅌ annum; besides which there is this further advantage to the purchaser of the New-York Central Bonds, that he receives in the price the accrued interest since 1st May; whilst, in buying the Great Western of Canada Bond, he has to pay the accrued interest since 15th May. There appears no reasonable explanation of the difference above noticed, especially if parties making investments would take the trouble to compare the figures of the two Companies in reference to cost, receipts, and working expenses. Without going further into detail, we append the respective earnings of each Company for January, February, March and April, of this year. We also give the earnings, for the same period, of the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk. The return of this last Company is of the most hopeless character, being barely sufficient to keep the road running; yet the 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds of the Grand Trunk are actually fetching 78 ⅌ cent.

RECEIPTS FOR FIRST FOUR MONTHS, 1858.

	Miles open.	Receipts per mile for the four m'ths.
N. Y. Central...$2,098,342, equal to £432,647	556	£778
Great Western of Canada.......... 150,056	283	530
Michigan Central..$619,128, equal to 127,655	282	452
Grand Trunk of Canada............ 135,872	849	160

Real Estate—Monday, July 19.

By order of Court, in the case of Aaron J. Haynes *vs.* James H. Croft and others, Mr. Samuel Osgood sold, on Saturday last, two full lots of land on the east side of Eleventh-av., 50 feet north of Forty-third-street. They were bought by the plaintiff in the suit for $3,700. We were informed that the incumbrances amounted to $4,500.

Messrs. Raynor & Blackwell report the sale of a full-sized lot on the southwest corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-first-street, owned by Dr. Post, and sold to Mr. Coburn for $8,500, with a builder's loan of $8,500, on which Mr. C. designs to erect two brown-stone houses; one on the front 25x45 feet; the other on the rear of the lot, 32x25 feet, each to be three-stories, basement and under-cellar. We think this a very sensible and safe arrangement. Small three-story houses in prime localities are greatly needed, especially in times like these, when the practice of economy has become a necessity.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 17.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,568,454	$2,633,744	$215,395	$7,138,08
Artisans' Bank	897,881	90,135	86,753	509,897
Atlantic Bank	557,845	66,451	92,570	341,862
Bk. of America	5,493,707	3,771,541	92,921	7,463,510
Bk. of Commerce	11,948,955	3,732,464	1,975	8,458,905
Bk. of Comm'w'th	1,043,765	163,609	100,000	1,025,679
Bk. of New-York	3,604,230	1,113,279	357,345	3,545,069
Bk. of N. America	1,741,877	245,431	77,209	1,556,131
Bk. of Republic	4,143,736	1,417,596	181,366	4,688,349
Bk. St. New-York	3,402,600	1,810,350	279,733	3,789,217
Broadway Bank	2,245,677	393,167	222,183	1,870,880
Bull's Head Bank	369,032	35,775	102,455	314,929
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,518,645	340,923	189,822	1,147,371
Chatham Bank	573,582	87,734	101,822	300,610
Chemical Bank	1,956,709	784,882	261,169	2,162,813
Citizens' Bank	704,496	125,087	147,157	563,097
City Bank	2,140,023	772,093	16,615	2,241,246
Continental Bank	2,538,460	997,459	109,886	3,408,051
Corn Exch. Bank	1,372,575	440,885	117,017	1,422,261
East River Bank	184,156	35,451	25,615	94,912
Fulton Bank	1,870,167	324,425	126,011	1,645,910
Greenwich Bank	743,061	107,689	106,542	630,685
Grocers' Bank	271,687	61,959	30,917	158,446
Hanover Bank	1,299,946	309,601	93,830	857,579
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,438,000	404,477	196,743	1,590,657
Irving Bank	837,199	230,872	105,122	810,696
Leather Man. Bk.	2,061,171	398,380	225,763	1,796,030
Manhattan Co	4,699,933	1,822,858	295,952	4,449,431
Marine Bank	858,739	229,276	94,539	677,941
Market Bank	1,723,090	282,628	165,421	1,359,933
Mechanics' Bank	4,054,069	1,106,257	257,548	3,860,962
Mech. B'g Ass'n	213,900	141,586	31,158	186,094
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	782,264	165,347	114,955	702,477
Mercantile Bank	2,668,342	483,185	46,310	2,234,328
Merchants' Bank	5,479,602	3,167,715	221,126	6,899,747
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,008,325	420,154	122,282	1,417,964
Metropolitan Bk.	6,368,138	1,470,992	203,535	5,479,919
Nassau Bank	1,420,255	240,049	116,372	1,011,281
National Bank	2,418,207	359,911	158,344	1,362,951
N. Y. County Bk.	394,043	37,363	89,986	285,195
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	406,701	58,579	167,958	122,257
N. Y. Exch. Bank	249,213	23,408	122,238	251,339
Ocean Bank	1,711,079	440,890	98,976	1,560,248
Oriental Bank	595,177	127,573	94,011	487,008
Pacific Bank	1,058,754	203,054	124,240	914,932
Park Bank	4,032,834	1,019,525	179,694	3,539,724
People's Bank	623,476	155,653	113,680	527,144
Phenix Bank	3,455,111	672,852	52,839	2,843,387
St. Nicholas Bank	982,872	264,418	94,774	727,342
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,104,225	312,345	192,212	775,344
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,779,155	597,567	97,438	2,447,158
Tradesmen's Bank	1,349,510	183,779	309,650	843,693
Union Bank	3,051,225	442,579	128,236	2,561,511

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$119,164,222	Circulation	$7,346,946
Specie	35,328,184	Deposits	107,101,061

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	July 10.		July 10.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,717,565	Manhattan Co	$4,740,253
Artisans' Bank	889,491	Marine Bank	877,548
Atlantic Bank	560,836	Market Bank	1,713,669
Bk. of America	5,206,906	Mechanics' Bank	4,014,181
Bk. of Commerce	12,197,848	Mech. B'g Assoc'n	212,699
Bk. of Commw'th	1,020,538	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	793,337
Bk. of New-York	3,771,303	Mercantile Bank	2,673,763
Bk. of N. America	1,740,620	Merchants' Bank	5,594,036
Bk. of Republic	4,259,480	Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,985,240
Bk. St. New-York	3,347,496	Metropolitan Bank	6,320,829
Broadway Bank	2,278,451	Nassau Bank	1,401,842
Bull's Head Bank	376,178	National Bank	2,413,578
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,522,773	N. Y. County Bk.	396,024
Chatham Bank	510,099	N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	384,005
Chemical Bank	1,955,508	N. Y. Exch. Bank	251,122
Citizens' Bank	714,746	Ocean Bank	1,672,046
City Bank	2,115,789	Oriental Bank	570,517
Continental Bank	3,500,575	Pacific Bank	1,067,300
Corn Exch. Bank	1,400,237	Park Bank	3,965,018
East River Bank	182,546	People's Bank	620,290
Fulton Bank	1,763,688	Phenix Bank	3,433,047
Greenwich Bank	746,419	St. Nicholas Bank	983,713
Grocers' Bank	259,196	Seventh Ward Bk.	1,138,483
Hanover Bank	1,290,039	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,695,555
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,406,840	Tradesmen's Bank	1,333,104
Irving Bank	844,566	Union Bank	3,074,447
Leather Man. Bk.	2,041,612		
Total			$118,863,937

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 19.

Flour firm at $4 37. Wheat quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Old Red at $1, and New at $1 05@$1 08; White, $1 10@$1 20. Corn quiet; sales 3,000 bushels Yellow at 86c. Mess Pork, $16 75. Hams, 9½c.@11½c. Lard, 11½c. Whisky firm at 25c.@26c.

Oswego, Monday, July 19—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat in good demand; sales 15,000 bushels, at 97c. for White Southern Michigan; 94c. for Red do.; and 72c. for Chicago Spring, a trifle warm. Corn dull; sales 10,000 bushels at 52c. for warm, and 48c. for hot. Oats inactive. Canal Freights firm, at 27c. on Flour; 7½c. on Wheat to New-York. No Grain receipts by Lake of importance. *Canal Exports*—2,900 bbls. Flour; 52,000 bushels Wheat; 20,000 bushels Corn; 10,000 bushels Oats.

Cincinnati, Monday, July 19.

Flour is unchanged. Provisions are buoyant. Mess Pork is held at $16, with buyers at $15 50@$15 75. Whisky 20¾c. Linseed Oil 71c.

Chicago, Monday, July 19—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat active and 1c. higher; sales at 64c.@70c. Corn buoyant, at 48c. *Shipments to Buffalo*—800 bbls. flour; 20,000 bushels Wheat; 100,000 bushels Corn. *To Oswego*—24,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—1,000 bbls. Flour; 23,000 bushels Wheat; 35,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 19.

Cotton market unsettled. Sales to-day 200 bales. Sugar firm. Flour quiet, at $4 for Superfine. Wheat 85c. Lard firm at 10½c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ½d.

Buffalo, Monday, July 19—6 P. M.

Very little doing in Flour to-day; no change; sales do not exceed 500 bbls., and mainly for home trade, at $2 87@$3 for Sour; $3 75 for choice Superfine; $4@$4 25 for good to choice Extras; $4 50@$4 75 for Double Extra. Wheat in active demand, and market firmer; sales 80,000 bushels, at 67c.@70c. for Chicago Spring; 70c. for unsound Club; 77c. for sound ditto.; 95c.@$1 05 for common to prime White; 90c. for red Winter. Corn in good demand and market firm; sales 40,000 bushels, at 59c.@60c. for sound, and 50c.@51c. for unsound. Oats scarce, and in demand; market better; sales 20,000 bushels, at 35c. for unsound; 37½c.@38c. for sound. Rye unchanged; sales 5,000 bushels, at 58c. Whisky in fair request; sales 300 bbls., at 21¼c.@21½c. Canal Freights unchanged, at 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn, to New-York. *Receipts in the last forty-eight hours*—Flour, 8,253 bbls.; Wheat, 2,041 bushels; Corn, 60,763 bushels; Oats, 5,531 bushels. *Canal Exports in the same time*—Flour, 12,018 bbls; Wheat, 52,199 bushels; Corn, 65,890 bushels; Oats, 92,730 bushels.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 19.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 89¼; Reading, no sales; Morris Canal, 43¼; Long Island Railroad, 11⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 21
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	July 21
Indian Empire	New-York	Galway	July 21
City of Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	July 24
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 28
North Star	New-York	Southampton	July 31
FROM EUROPE.			
North Star	Southampton	New-York	July 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 7
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 14
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	July 14
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 17
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	July 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	July 18
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New York	July 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 21
Persia	Liverpool	New York	July 24
American Empire	Galway	New York	July 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 31

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—Mrs Hutchinson, Mrs. M. Wells, M Bishop, H. D. Wells, Col. F. Hampton, lady, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moody, H Wilson and lady, Miss Mattheson, Miss Brown, S. C. Lewis, J. H. Tuttle, Rev. C. P. Gadsden and lady, Miss C. A. Gadsden, Miss M. Crafts, W. Stevenson, lady, child and servant, Mrs H. E. Betts, Master Betts, Mrs. Dr. Gaurdin, Miss Robertson, C. B. Cochrane and lady, J. J. Pierson, H. Metz, W. Mattheson, A. N. Cohen, Jr., C. I. Shannon, L. Shannon, Miss Shannon and servant, J. McCurry and lady, Miss E. O. Neill, Mrs. Sutherland, L. S. Benson, W. M. Howland, Miss Holmes, J. A. Hamelin, Wm. Lebby, Miss McLane, Mrs. A. Sarbort, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Miss G. Klinck, Miss A. E. Cobia, Jas. Robb, Jr., G. W. Ferry, E. L. Adams and lady, E. L. Adams, Jr., R. D. Frost, Geo. Ferguson, lady and 2 children, Miss A. Ferguson, Miss C. D. Ferguson, Miss M. Ferguson, Wm. Ferguson, C. D. Adams, R. M. Genora, L. Spangenburg, W. M. Notson, W. B. Bloodgood, M. Gilchrist, W. Allen, J. Campbell, A. H. Hasbrook, R. Welch, J. Burke, G. Stanley, J. C. Hanahan, W. Johnson, J. J. Hanahan, Mrs. Miller, two Misses Millers, A. H. Bayden, lady and 2 children, J. B. Bishop and lady, the Rev. E. T. Winkler, E. A. Pringle, F. E. Heins and lady, Misses L. and M. Heins, J. Romay, L. Heins, S. Y. Hera, R. Wright, J. King, F. Foster, E. Jenkins and 22 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—A Gilmour, B. M. Bray, H. Schutz, W. Town, M. Walker, W. Blanchard, A. Thompson, M. Lovitz, Mrs. Wellspaugh and two children, Mrs. Tennis, J. D. Ennes, Miss Stewart, Mrs. J. Gray, Capt. S. Wattson, Miss Ellen Clairborne, B. Gaylord, J. R. Swift, Mr. Olsidge, Mrs. Mitchell, R. Foleor, G. Hurst, J. P. Spring and lady, J. W. Steele, Gen. S. Hines, lady, and four children, C. B. Sinson, Mrs Farnert, Mrs. Loyall, Miss Loyall, R. Loyall, Capt. J. Barshy, J. H. Freemen, Jr., Miss A. Shepperd, J. T. Kyle, D. S. Sargent, Mrs Andarant, Miss Andarant, Miss C. West, E. D. Bray, Miss Bray, J. W. Bird, Capt. J. Scott, W. M. Capp, Mrs. Smiley, and B. M. Stewart.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4 48 | Sun sets.....7 21 | Moon sets.....0 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 48 | Gov Island. 3 37 | Hell Gate..... 4 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 19.

Cleared.

Steamer Sophia, Ely, Philadelphia, N. Briggs.

Ships Australia, (Prus.,) Gottschalk, Miramachi, Funk & Meinke; Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Elbe, Ball, Quebec, Kunhardt & Co.; Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah, Demill & Co.

Brigs Costa Rica, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama R. R.; Starlight, Cook, Constantinople, Bassett, Bacon & Co.; K Brothers, Hayes, Aspinwall, Park & Church; Georgia, Trott, St. Michael's, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Only Daughter, Rogers, Jacksonville, C. H. Pierson; T. Price, Price, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Rescue, Bacon, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Baze, Hawes, Barcelona, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; North State, Horton, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; B. H. Hawkins, Griffin, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.

Sloop Southport, Gladwin, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam. Sunday at 10½ o'clock A. M., off Metomkin, exchanged signals with steamship Jamestown.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 49 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 3 P. M., signalized steamship Nashville, hence for Charleston; 5½ P. M., passed steamship Huntsville for Savannah, and at 6½ P. M., steamship Memphis, hence for Charleston.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Baltimore and Norfolk, 32 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland 35 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship John J. Boyd, Thomas, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. and 316 passengers to Wm. Tyson.

Ship Neptune, (packet,) Peabody, Liverpool June 14, with mdse. and 224 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. June 22, lat. 54 34, lon. 25 10, exchanged signals with H. B. M. steamer Agamemnon; same night passed a large steamer standing to the southward, supposed the Niagara. June 24, in a hurricane from W. S. W. to N. W., lost an entire suit of sails, mainyard, maintopmast, cross jack yard, and sprung foremast, fore and topsail yards, since which time the ship has been leaking badly. Crossed the Banks in lat. 46—saw no ice.

Ship Euphrasia, Lanfare, Newcastle, Eng., 44 ds., with coal to Wm. B. Kibby. 13th inst. at 7¾ A. M., during a dense fog, went ashore on Jersey beach, near Squan, where she lay until the 18th at 4 P. M., when she was got off by Capt. Lewis, of wrecking schr. H. W. Johnson, after taking out 300 tons of coal. Was towed to this City by steamtug Wm. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard. Sld. in co. with ship Northern. The Br. bark sld. the day previous.

Bark Carricola, (of Orrington,) Hopkins, Crab Island June 25, with sugar, molasses, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Experienced very light winds and calms for 16 successive days during the first part of the passage.

Bark Golden Rule, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Mentero, Italy, June 5—passed Gibraltar June 19, with lemons and oil to master.

Bark Virginia, Hill, St. Jago de Cuba, July 1, via Inagua July 6, with sugar, &c., and 4 passengers, to Smith, Jones & Co. The Br. bark Celia for New-York, sld. 4 ds. previous—passed her on the 9th, in Crooked Island Passage.

Brig Cygnet, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor 14 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Favorita, Bailey, Menton May 31, passed Gibraltar June 18, with lead, nuts, &c., to Gomez Wallis & Co.

Brig Burmah, McKenzie, Rondout, for Salem.

Brig Mary Cobb, Montgomery, Dix Island, Me., 10 ds., with granite to C. P. Dixon.

Brig Amanda Jane, (of Newport,) Dorr, Salt Cay, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to master.

Brig Alma, (Fr.,) Guisard, St. Pierre, N. F., 12 ds., with fish to Mr. Wildreth.

Schr. Jane, Lord, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Julia and Martha, Love, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Valetta, (of Ellsworth,) Means, Ellsworth 15 ds., with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Venloo, Clauson, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Saml. N. Smith, (of Brookhaven,) Smith, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford 2 ds., with oil to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Tryall, Adams, Nantucket 2 ds., with oil to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. Adelaide, Nickerson, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Mary, Lewis, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. David Cox, Cornish, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Triphenia, Nickerson, Boston for Albany.
Schr. Admiral, Nickerson, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Moselle, Burlingame, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Pearl, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Albany.
Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Geo. M. Smith, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. New Delight, Beebe, Providence in ballast.
Schr. Benj. Stannard, Jones, Gloucester 2 ds., fish.
Schr. Nelson Wells, Ryder, Gloucester 2 ds., with fish.
Schr. Susan Friend, Friend, Hyannis in ballast.
Schr. Emblem, Kelly, Harwich 2 ds., with fish.
Schr. Emma Hotchkiss, Nickerson, Troy, for Boston.
Schr. Golato, Lovell, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Bacon, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. Mary Langdon, Jackson, Rondout, for Rockland.
Schr. Ellen, Jackson, Rondout, for Rockland.
Schr. Marmora, Billins, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Hannibal, Wentworth, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Superb, Sherman, Rondout, for Newburyport.
Schr. Adventurer, Waters, Rondout, for New London.
Schr. E. Rogers, Gardner, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Briggs, Albany, for Fall River.
Schr. Wm. B. Marsh, Marsh, Albany, for New-London.
Schr. Vermillion, Davis, Port Ewen, for Warren, R. I.
Schr. J. Rusling, Holmar, Port Ewen, for Fall River.
Schr. J. R. Watson, Preble, Port Ewen, for Norwich.
Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence, with mdse. to L. Kenny.
Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Hallock, Providence, with mdse. to L. Kenny.
Sloop Guilford, Baker, Harwich, in ballast.

SAILED—Ship Sultana, Barrett, for New-Orleans.

BELOW—1 ship.

WIND—During the day, from N. to S. W.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, July 19—At Quarantine, U. S. steamer Fulton from the Gulf of Mexico; bd. to Portsmouth, N. H., with machinery damaged. Arr. in Hampton Roads, schr. Edward Everett, 22 ds. from Barbadoes.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19—Arr. barks Indus, Eglantine and Moneka from Rio; ship Far West, from New-York.

BOSTON, July 19—Arr. steamer Phineas Sprague, Matthews, Philadelphia. Below—Brig Bolton, Malaga.

Spoken, &c.

Ashley—Br. brig, from Madeira for Stettein, June 23, Cap de Gat bearing S. W. distant 30 miles.

Eagle Wing—ship, hence for California, exchanged signals with, July 7, lat. 38, lon. 55 30.

Prince Rupert—Br. bark, from Jamaica for London, July 3, off Cape St. Nicola Mole.

July 1, off St. Jago de Cuba, was passed brig Breese, and bark C. K. Kane, both bd. W.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua, July 6, whale barks Rothschild, of Boston, with 50 bbls. oil; Messenger, of New-Bedford, with 108 bbls. oil—both bound on a cruise; Br. brig Magnet, Mg.

At Crab Island, June 25, schr. Geo. Mangham, of and for Philadelphia about 30th ult.